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1960

The Complete Text . . .

DEMOCRATS ADOPT 1956 PLATFORM BY VOICE VOTE

Following is the text of the Democratic platform adopted Aug. 16, 1956 in Chicago by the convention delegates:

Preamble

In the brief space of three and one-half years the people of the United States have come to realize with tragic consequences that administration of their national Government cannot be entrusted to the hands of political amateurs dominated by representatives of special privilege.

Four years ago relying on pledges and promises which beguiled them into electing a recent convert to Republicanism as President our people have now learned that the party of Lincoln has been made captive to big business men of small mind. They have found that they are now ruled by a Government which they did not elect and to which they have not given their consent.

Their awareness of these facts was demonstrated in 1954 when they returned control of the legislative machinery of the Federal Government to the Eighty-fourth Congress.

From the records of American world leadership under Republican Administration this Democratic Congress has salvaged a portion of the world prestige it enjoyed under the brilliant Administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Our Eighty-fourth Congress made one of the greatest records in the history of our country. It enacted a program of progressive humane legislation which has defied the efforts of reactionary Republicanism to stall America's progress.

Upon return to the halls of Congress next January and with a Democratic President in the White House it will be the plan and purpose of our party to complete restoration, rehabilitation of American leadership in world affairs and return our national Government to its rightful owners, the people of the United States.

On the threshold of an atomic age in the mid-twentieth century our beloved nation needs the vision, vigor and vitality which can be infused into it only by government under the Democratic party.

We approach the forthcoming election with a firm purpose of effecting such infusion. With the aid and assistance of Divine Providence we shall accomplish it with the aim that the people whom it has served so well may know our program for the return of America to the highway of progress, the Democratic party herewith submits its platform for 1956.

Foreign Policy and National Defense

The Democratic party affirms that world peace is a primary objective of human society. It is more than a suspension of shooting while frenzied and fearful nations stockpile armaments of annihilation.

Achievement of world peace requires political statesmanship and economic wisdom, international understanding and dynamic leadership. True peace is the tranquility of ordered justice on a global scale. It may be destroyed without a shot being fired. It can be fostered and preserved only by the solid unity and common brotherhood of the peoples of the world in the cause of freedom.

The hopes and aspirations of the peoples of all nations for justice and peace depend largely upon the courageous and enlightened administration of the foreign and defense policies of the United States. We deplore the fact that the administration of both policies since 1953 has confused timidity with courage and blindness with enlightenment.

The world's hopes for lasting peace depend upon the conduct of our foreign policy, a function which the Constitution vests in the President of the United States and one which has not been effectively exercised by President Eisenhower. Since 1953, responsibility for foreign affairs has been President Eisenhower's, his alone, and his in full. In the past three years, his conduct of our policies has moved us into realms where we risk grave danger. He has failed to seek peace with determination, for his disarmament policy has failed to strike hard at the institution of war. His handling of the day by day problems of international affairs has unnecessarily and dangerously subjected the American people to the risk of atomic world war.

We need bold leadership, yet in the three years since Stalin's death, in the full year since President Eisenhower's meeting at the "Summit," the Republican Administration has not offered a single concrete new idea to meet the new-style political and economic offensive of the Soviets, which represents, potentially, an even graver challenge than Stalin's use of force. President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State talk at cross-purposes praising neutrality one day, condemning it the next. The Republicans seem unable to make up their minds or give us leadership, while the unity of the free world rapidly disintegrates.

We need to make our peaceful purpose clear beyond dispute in every corner of the world -- yet Dulles brags of "brinks of war." We need a foreign policy which rises above jockeying for partisan position or advantage -- yet, not in memory has there been so little bipartisanship in the administration of our policies, so little candor in their presentation to our people, so much pretending that things are better than they are.

Four years ago, the Republican party boasted of a foreign policy which was to free the Communist satellites, unleash Chiang Kai-shek, repudiate the wartime agreements and reverse the policy of containing Communist expansion. Since 1953 they have done just the opposite, chaining Chiang, standing silent when the peoples rise in East Germany and Poland, fraternizing with the Communists, and weakening the positive Democratic policy of halting Communist expansion.

Our friends abroad now doubt our sincerity. They have seen the solid assurance of collective security under a Democratic administration give place to the uncertainties of personal diplomacy. They have seen the ties of our international alliances and friendship weakened by inept Republican maneuvering.

They have seen traditional action and boldness in foreign affairs evaporate into Republican complacency, retrenchment and empty posturing.

Blustering without dynamic action will not alter the fact that the unity and strength of the free world have been drastically impaired. Witness the decline of NATO, the bitter tragedy of Cyprus, the withdrawal of French forces to North Africa, the uncertainty and dangers in the Middle East, the strength of Germany still uncertain and insecure and resentment rising against United States leadership everywhere.

In Asia, anti-Americanism grows apace; in Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, India -- aggravated by the clumsy actions of our Government, fanned by the inept statements of our "statesmen."

In the Middle East, the Eisenhower Administration has dawdled and drifted. The results have been disastrous and still worse threatens. Only the good offices of the United Nations in maintaining peace between Israel and her neighbors conceals the diplomatic incapacities of the Republican Administration. The current crisis over Suez is a consequence of inept and vacillating Republican policy. Our Government's mistakes have placed us in a position in the Middle East which threatens the free world with a loss of power and prestige, potentially more dangerous than any we have suffered in the past decade.

Political considerations of budget balancing and tax reduction now come before the wants of our national security and the needs of our allies. The Republicans have slashed our own armed strength and have weakened our capacity to deal with military threats of any sort, stifled our Air Force, starved our Army and weakened our capacity to deal with military threats of any sort save by retreat or by the alternative, "massive retaliation" and global atomic war. Yet, while our troubles mount, they tell us our prestige was never higher, they tell us we were never more secure.

The Democratic party believes that waging peace is a monumental task to be performed honestly, forthrightly, with dedication and consistent effort. We are convinced that the Republican Administration has proved conclusively its lack of these essential qualities.

Reprinted from Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1956

JK2313 #2

The Complete Text . . .

REPUBLICANS ADOPT 1956 PLATFORM BY VOICE VOTE

Following is the text of the Republican platform adopted at the party's national convention Aug. 21, 1956.

Declaration of Faith

America's trust is in the merciful providence of God, in whose image every man is created...the source of every man's dignity and freedom.

In this trust our Republic was founded. We give devoted homage to the Founding Fathers. They not only proclaimed that the freedom and rights of men came from the Creator and not from the state, but they provided safeguards to those freedoms.

Our Government was created by the people for all the people and it must serve no less a purpose.

The Republican party was formed 100 years ago to preserve the nation's devotion to these ideals.

On its centennial, the Republican party again calls to the minds of all Americans the great truth first spoken by Abraham Lincoln:

"The legitimate object of Government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. But in all that people can individually do as well for themselves, Government ought not to interfere."

Our great President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has counseled us further:

"in all those things which deal with people, be liberal, be human. In all those things which deal with people's money, or their economy, or their form of Government, be conservative."

While jealously guarding the free institutions and preserving the principles upon which our Republic was founded and has flourished, the purpose of the Republican party is to establish and maintain a peaceful world and build at home a dynamic prosperity in which every citizen fairly shares.

We shall ever build anew, that our children and their children, without distinction because of race, creed or color, may know the blessings of our free land.

We believe that basic to governmental integrity are unimpeachable ethical standards and irreproachable personal conduct by all people in Government. We shall continue our insistence on honesty as an indispensable requirement of public service. We shall continue to root out corruption whenever and wherever it appears.

We are proud of and shall continue our far-reaching and sound advances in matters of basic human needs -- expansion of Social Security -- broadened coverage in unemployment insurance -- improved housing -- and better health protection for all our people. We are determined that our Government remain warmly responsive to the urgent social and economic problems of our people.

We hold that the major world issue today is whether government shall be the servant or the master of men.

We hold that the Bill of Rights is the sacred foundation of personal liberty. That men are created equal needs no affirmation, but they must have equality of opportunity and protection of their civil rights under the law.

We hold that the strict division of powers and the primary responsibility of state and local governments must be maintained, and that the centralization of powers in the National Government leads to expansion of the mastery of our lives.

We hold that the protection of the freedom of men requires that budgets be balanced, waste in government eliminated and taxes reduced.

In these and all other areas of proper Government concern, we pledge our best thought and whole energy to a continuation of our prized peace, prosperity and progress.

For our guidance in fulfilling this responsibility, President Eisenhower has given us a statement of principles that is neither partisan nor prejudiced, but warmly American:

The individual is of supreme importance.
The spirit of our people is the strength of our nation.
America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper.
Government must have a heart as well as a head.
Courage in principle, cooperation in practice make freedom positive.
To stay free, we must stay strong.

Under God, we espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all peoples.

To these beliefs we commit ourselves as we present this record and declare our goals for the future.

Nearly four years ago when the people of this nation entrusted their Government to President Eisenhower and the Republican party, we were locked in a costly and stalemated war. Now we have an honorable peace, which has stopped the bitter toll in casualties and resources, ended depressing war-time restraints, curbed the runaway inflation, and unleashed the boundless energy of our people to forge forward on the road to progress.

In four years we have achieved the highest economic level with the most widely shared benefits that the world has ever seen. We of the Republican party have fostered this prosperity and are dedicated to its expansion and to the preservation of the climate in which it has thrived.

We are proud of our part in bringing into a position of unique authority in the world one who symbolizes, as can no other man, the hopes of all peoples for peace, liberty and justice. One leader in the world today towers above all others and inspires the trust, admiration, confidence and goodwill of all the peoples of every nation -- Dwight D. Eisenhower. Under his leadership, the Republican Administration has carried out foreign policies which have enabled our people to enjoy in peace the blessings of liberty. We shall continue to work unceasingly for a just and enduring peace in a world freed of tyranny.

Every honorable means at our command has been exercised to alleviate the grievances and causes of armed conflict among nations. The advance of communism and its enslavement of people has been checked, and, at key points, thrown back. Austria, Iran and Guatemala have been liberated. Forces of freedom are at work in the nations still enslaved by Communist imperialism.

We firmly believe in the right of peoples everywhere to determine their form of government, their leaders, their destiny, in peace. Where needed, in order to promote peace and freedom throughout the world, we shall within the prudent limits of our resources, assist friendly countries in their determined efforts to strengthen their economies.

We hold high hopes for useful service to mankind in the power of the atom. We shall generously assist the International Atomic Energy Agency, now evolving from President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" proposal, in an effort to find ways to dedicate man's genius not to his death, but to his life.

We maintain that no treaty or international agreement can deprive any of our citizens of Constitutional rights. We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries attempts to deprive our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution.

President Eisenhower has given the world bold proposals for mutual arms reduction and protection against aggression through flying sentinels in an "open sky."

We support this and his further offer of United States participation in an international Fund for Economic Development financed from the savings brought by true disarmament. We approve his determined resistance to disarmament without effective inspection.

We work and pray for the day when the domination of any people from any source will have ended, and when there will be liberation and true freedom for the hundreds of millions of individuals now held in subjugation. We shall continue to dedicate our best efforts to this lofty purpose.

We shall continue vigorously to support the United Nations.

We shall continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations.

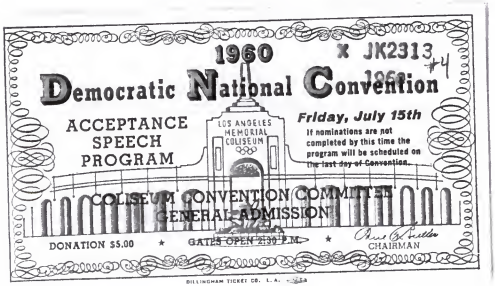
We shall maintain our powerful military strength as a deterrent to aggression and as a guardian of the peace. We shall

Reprinted from Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1956

#3

CALIFORNIANS !!

You can do your part in helping to nominate Adlai Stevenson! Send your telegram to the Southern California Delegates at the Knickerbocker Hotel urging support of Stevenson.



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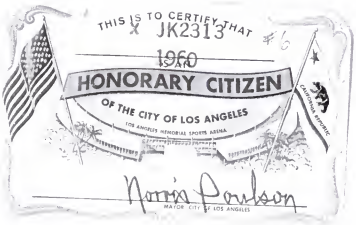
HONORARY CITIZEN
OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL SPORTS ARENA
Norris Poulson
MAYOR, CITY OF LOS ANGELES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OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL SPORTS ARENA
Norris Poulson
MAYOR, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Edmund G. "Pat" Brown

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1960

FOR

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1960

President

U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

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- ★ Initiated Medical Care for Aged
- ★ Broadened Social Security
- ★ Led the fight for better Unemployment Compensation
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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

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ROOM 1339X

MA 9-8105

#12
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HOW
TO
GET
YOUR

Ticket

TO THE 1960

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

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BILTMORE HOTEL
ROOM 1339

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1960

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1960
#16

A Reader's Digest REPRINT

The right to an individual philosophy is a cornerstone of American freedom

What I Believe—and Why

Condensed from The Texas Quarterly

Lyndon B. Johnson
Majority Leader, United States Senate

I AM A FREE man, an American, a United States Senator and a Democrat—in that order.

I am also a liberal, a conservative, a Texan, a taxpayer, a rancher, a businessman, a consumer, a parent, a voter, and not as young as I used to be nor as old as I expect to be—and I am all these things in no fixed order.

I am unaware of any descriptive word in the second paragraph which modifies, amends or is related by hyphenation to the terms listed in the first paragraph. In consequence, I am not able to define my political philosophy by the choice of a one- or two-word label.

At the heart of my own beliefs is a rebellion against this very process of labeling and filing Americans under headings: regional, economic, occupational, religious, racial or otherwise. I bridle at the casualness with which we ask each other, "What is your political philosophy?" I resent the question not because I suspect it of guile and cunning, but for its innocence. Our political philosophies, I have found, are the sum of our life's experience. God made no man so simple or his life so sterile that such experience can be summarized in an adjective.

I regard the right to hold one's own political philosophy as a cornerstone of American freedom. Our Constitution is distinctive in that it prescribes no national dogma: economic, social or religious. The mandate of our American system—and perhaps its ultimate genius—is that the people shall be the true philosophers of the government within limits set by our nation's basic law.

This is an ennobling concept, but

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1960 #17

A Reader's Digest REPRINT

The right to an individual philosophy is a cornerstone of American freedom

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Majority Leader, United States Senate

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1960

ROBERT B. MEYNER

Those of us who have come to know him feel that Governor Meyner has proven himself a man of exceptional ability during his two terms as the Chief Executive of New Jersey. We think he is qualified to hold any office within the gift of the people of the United States. Our estimate of his worth is shared by others who have had the opportunity to see this dynamic Governor and forthright Democrat in action.

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1960

#20

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1960

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MINORITY REPORT

AS TO THAT PORTION

OF THE

PROPOSED PLATFORM ENTITLED

"Civil Rights"

Presented on behalf of:

ALABAMA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA,
ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, SOUTH CAROLINA
FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI AND VIRGINIA

In accordance with the Rules of the Convention, this Minority Report is personally signed by more than ten percent of the members of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform.

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1960

A Man of Action

Gov. Robert B. Meyner

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1960 #24

A Man of Action

Gov. Robert B. Meyner

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1960 #25

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Classroom and Teacher Shortages

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1959

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago a new school year opened to the same tune of classroom shortages and teacher shortages, which impair the education of at least one out of every four schoolchildren.

This continuing crisis facing the American public school system inspired a series of meetings of representatives of a broad range of national organizations who realize that the time has come to do something about our current school situation.

The meetings were attended by representatives of many of the organizations listed below:

American Association of University Professors.

American Association of University Women.

American Home Economics Association.

American Library Association.

American Parents Committee.

American Veterans Committee.

Americans for Democratic Action.

Associations for Childhood Education International.

General Federation of Womens Clubs.

National Council of Jewish Women.

National Education Association.

National Farmers Union.

Textile Workers Union of America.

United Church Women.

The other listed organizations have asked that they also be associated with the following summary, which I would call a primer outlining the needs of elementary and secondary education:

531045—72920

EDUCATION LEGISLATION AND OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

The educators of America have made a magnificent contribution to the growth of this Nation.

Between 1870 and 1955, while our population was increasing four times, our public school attendance increased 80 times. From 1900 to 1955 the population of America nearly doubled, but the number of college graduates multiplied 11 times and the number of doctoral degrees 22 times. We have twice as many teachers as we had in 1910 but require 10 times as many college teachers as we did 50 years ago.

Today almost 47 million Americans are attending school—almost 1 out of every 4 people in this country—and 2 million Americans are teaching them in more than 150,000 institutions.

The number of boys and girls attending elementary and secondary schools grew from less than 17 million in 1900 to some 43 million today. College enrollments in the same period rose 15 fold, from 238,000 to almost 4 million.

While we have been increasing the quantity of education we have also been increasing the quality. More than anything else our American educational system is carrying out the American dream of equality of opportunity.

Some of the interest in education and especially in higher education is due to our recent years of prosperity, some to the GI bill which permitted thousands of ex-service men and women, who otherwise would have been unable to go to college, to complete their education.

But there is a more fundamental reason for this growth. College attendance grew even during the depression of the thirties. The chief characteristic of a complex modern society is the insatiable demand for educated people. It is not just technologists and scientists that we

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Medical Care for Our Older Citizens

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, January 26, 1960

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide insurance for our older citizens against the burdens imposed by hospital and nursing costs.

In recent years there has been a dramatic change in the age distribution and composition of our population. In 1900, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and typhoid still took a high toll. Public sanitation was rare, nutrition was inadequate, and the medical science we know today was in its infancy. A baby girl born in the United States could expect to live 48 years. Today she can expect to live to the age of 73.

Today almost 10 percent of our population—16 million people—are over the age of 65. Forty percent of these are over 75—and the proportion of our population in these older age brackets continues to grow at an accelerated rate.

Only 3 million of these people are employed. And despite many efforts to modernize and improve our social security system—efforts we have reason to be proud of—the average social security benefit is still only $72 a month. If we include income from every source available, it reaches less than $20 a week for three out of every five of these citizens. Four out of five receive less than $40 per week.

No matter how they retrench—no matter how many comforts they had learned to expect which they do without—no matter how many expenses they reduce, it is obvious that the later years of too many of our older citizens will be attended by hardship. The hardship becomes despair when they are faced with illness and the necessity for meeting medical expenses. No matter how drastically their standard of living is cut back they still cannot reduce the demand for essential health care. Ironically, it is just when their income is lowest that their medical expenses become highest. They are most threatened by the costs of serious illness when their earning capacity is exhausted.

This is the time of life when they are most susceptible to chronic illness and long-term crippling and disabling diseases. In recent years, over 600,000 people age 65 or more died annually of arteriosclerosis, hypertension and related cardiovascular diseases. Each year over 135,000 people over 65 are the victims of cancer. Each year some 300,000 are totally disabled as a result of rheumatic diseases.

This is the time of life when the need for health care rises sharply. Even excluding those who are in institutions, people over 65 suffer twice as frequently from chronic sickness as those under 65—they spend 2½ times as many days restricted to their beds—they are forced to limit their activities due to illness six times as often. The magnitude of this problem and the gravity of its effect is indicated by the fact that although their average income is less than $1,000 per year, one out of six spends over $500 for medical care.

A person who has left the active labor force no longer has the benefit of wage increases which can help keep pace with the cost of living. But he still must feel the effect of these increases. Of all these costs, the one which has soared highest, the one which is most inflexible, and the one over which we have the least control is the cost of medical care. In the third quarter of 1959 the composite cost of living was 25 percent above the 1947–49 base period. Medical care,

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, January 26, 1960

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide insurance for our older citizens against the burdens imposed by hospital and nursing costs.

In recent years there has been a dramatic change in the age distribution and composition of our population. In 1900, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and typhoid still took a high toll. Public sanitation was rare, nutrition was inadequate, and the medical science we know today was in its infancy. A baby girl born in the United States could expect to live 48 years. Today she can expect to live to the age of 73.

Today almost 10 percent of our population—16 million people—are over the age of 65. Forty percent of these are over 75—and the proportion of our population in these older age brackets continues to grow at an accelerated rate.

Only 3 million of these people are employed. And despite many efforts to modernize and improve our social security system—efforts we have reason to be proud of—the average social security benefit is still only $72 a month. If we include income from every source available, it reaches less than $20 a week for three out of every five of these citizens. Four out of five receive less than $40 per week.

No matter how they retrench—no matter how many comforts they had learned to expect which they do without—no matter how many expenses they reduce, it is obvious that the later years of too many of our older citizens will be attended by hardship. The hardship becomes despair when they are faced with illness and the necessity for meeting medical expenses. No matter how drastically their standard of living is cut back they still cannot reduce the demand for essential health care. Ironically, it is just when their income is lowest that their medical expenses become highest. They are most threatened by the costs of serious illness when their earning capacity is exhausted.

This is the time of life when they are most susceptible to chronic illness and long-term crippling and disabling diseases. In recent years, over 600,000 people age 65 or more died annually of arteriosclerosis, hypertension and related cardiovascular diseases. Each year over 135,000 people over 65 are the victims of cancer. Each year some 300,000 are totally disabled as a result of rheumatic diseases.

This is the time of life when the need for health care rises sharply. Even excluding those who are in institutions, people over 65 suffer twice as frequently from chronic sickness as those under 65—they spend 2½ times as many days restricted to their beds—they are forced to limit their activities due to illness six times as often. The magnitude of this problem and the gravity of its effect is indicated by the fact that although their average income is less than $1,000 per year, one out of six spends over $500 for medical care.

A person who has left the active labor force no longer has the benefit of wage increases which can help keep pace with the cost of living. But he still must feel the effect of these increases. Of all these costs, the one which has soared highest, the one which is most inflexible, and the one over which we have the least control is the cost of medical care. In the third quarter of 1959 the composite cost of living was 25 percent above the 1947–49 base period. Medical care,

JK2313 #28
1960

86th Congress
1st Session } COMMITTEE PRINT

THE AGED AND AGING IN THE UNITED STATES

SUMMARY OF EXPERT VIEWS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE

JUNE 16–18, 1959
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1959

47558

THE J. FRANK BURKE

Newsletter

July 1960 — Room 419-20 — 35 So. Raymond Ave. — Phone SYcamore 6-6764 — Pasadena, California

X JK2313
1960 #29

ADLAI STEVENSON WHO OPPOSES HIM-- AND WHY HE CAN WIN

The man who will be elected president next November will have the power - he might even have the disposition -- to push the button bringing a war of total annihilation to the entire globe.

The present Administration has, by its stupidity, torn our country loose from policies and a wonderful purpose that brought us to heights of honor, respect and even love among other nations. Now we are in a state generally admitted to be such that we have had to watch the Communists increase their power daily, while ours declined.

REPUBLICAN PARTY POLICIES MAKE THEIR DEFEAT CERTAIN

The aim of the Democratic Party today is not primarily to defeat the Republicans. The leadership of the Republican party has already accomplished that by its ridiculous blunders and tragic mistakes. Indeed, the Administration seems to have been pursuing a course aimed at reducing respect and admiration for America in other parts of the world.

WORLD CRISIS DEMANDS ABLE AND MATURE LEADERSHIP

The main objective and fundamental purpose of this convention must be to select a man for the office of Chief Executive who is so clear in his thinking and so familiar with the needs of our people and those of the rest of the world he can, at once, alter our disastrous present course. He must be a man who can substitute wise thinking for confusion, establish sound domestic programs for ourselves and institute such changes in the concept of our foreign affairs that our own lost confidence will be restored and the faith of others revived.

x JK2313
1960

#30

for refreshments and relaxation, visit the

PRESS HOSPITALITY LOUNGE

AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

All accredited media representatives are cordially invited to use this facility, which is provided and staffed by the three railroads serving Southern California — Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

There will be sandwiches and other snacks, plus assorted but non-alcoholic potables. (Not even beer, says the law.) Television sets will keep lounge guests abreast of developments on the convention floor.

The hospitality lounge occupies a sunken patio-garden adjacent to the arena on the east, toward Figueroa street. It is at the level of the convention floor and can be reached from the floor perimeter through the doors at the end of the wide corridor opposite the rostrum.

From outside the building, access is by a ramp descending from street level at the main entrance to the arena.

Your official media badge will admit you at either entrance.

Your hosts:

Santa Fe — HANK O'LEARY

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD — PAUL HARRISON

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES — BRAD ATWOOD

x JK2313
1960 #31

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Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • 444 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22
PLAZA 2-1500

#32

X JK2313
1960

N E W S W E E K

INVITES YOU TO SEE

"IT HAPPENS EVERY FOUR YEARS"

FILM HI-LIGHTS OF THE GREAT CONVENTIONS

NOW SHOWING DAILY IN CONFERENCE ROOM 8

AT

9:30 and 10:30 AM

X JK2313
1960 #33

STATE OF OKLAHOMA DELEGATION
CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
ALEXANDRIA HOTEL
Los Angeles

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE July 10, 196

STATEMENT BY DEAN HART, OKLAHOMA DELEGATE &
MEMBER OF RULES & ORDER OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE

"Butler-Kennedy forces on this Committee are trying to force through a rule which, if adopted, would give Kennedy many votes to which he is in no way entitled.

"The rule they want would allow National Committeemen and Committeewomen to vote independently of a state's unit rule.

"This is the kind of thing President Truman was talking about when he made the all too true observation that this convention 'is rigged' to a large extent.

"There can be no reason for such an unusual rule except to favor Kennedy. He apparently needs much more help than his lieutenants are pretending.

"It suggests the Kennedy 'bandwagon' is far more band than wagon. Otherwise there would be no need for such desperation tactics.

"They're talking bigger than they are, hoping to pick up a few 'joiners.'

"I feel confident this convetion of fair-minded Democrats will turn down the Butler-Kennedy sponsored rule. A majority of delegates aren't going to allow any candidate to make up his own rules for the convention."

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X JK2313
1960
#34

Publicity Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

The fifth of a series of press conferences for Democratic women leaders will be held at 9:30 a.m. on TUESDAY, JULY ~~11~~ 12, in the Biltmore Bowl, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles. The topic will be: "I Married a Politician". Participating will be:

Mrs. Foster Furcolo, Springfield, Massachusetts, wife of Governor Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts, candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Robert McLaughlin, Mountain Home, Idaho, wife of the candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Thorn Lord, Princeton, New Jersey, wife of the candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Herschel Loveless, Des Moines, Iowa, wife of the Governor of Iowa, candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. George McGovern, Mitchell, South Dakota, wife of the Congressman from the 1st district, candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Lee Metcalf, Helena, Montana, wife of the Congressman from the 1st district, candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Frank Theis, Arkansas City, Kansas, wife of the Democratic National Committeeman from Kansas, candidate for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Washington, D.C., Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be moderator.

For additional information call: MA 5-3500, Extensions 74, 75, 76, 77 Room 2228, Biltmore Hotel

X JK2313
1960 #35

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306, BILTMORE HOTEL

REMARKS OF SENATOR STUART A. SYMINGTON AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, SUNDAY, JULY 10.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A. M. JULY 11

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, fellow Democrats.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the leading Democrats of our nation.

I am happy also to have the chance to thank the National Committee, the State of California, the City of Los Angeles and all others who have shown me and my supporters such courtesy and cooperation.

I have not been abused, insulted, fixed or rigged.

We Democrats are realists and I submit that the time has come for plain talk.

Here are my views--what I do not believe - and what I do believe.

I do <u>not</u> believe the Republicans will be easy to defeat in November.

I do <u>not</u> subscribe to the theory that just any Democrat can win.

I do <u>not</u> believe that our party, up to now, has made a sharp and clear record upon which we can go to the voters.

The Republicans will present an experienced candidate who will go to any lengths to win. He will be generously financed - and ardently supported by most of the press.

Our candidate to win, must be strongly liberal. He must have enthusiastic support in each section of our

-more-

JK2313
1960 #36

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306, BILTMORE HOTEL

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-more-

X JK2313
1960

#37

From: Press Office
Senator John F. Kennedy for President
1315 Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Enactment of emergency farm income improvement legislation by Congress in August was called for here today by Senator John F. Kennedy, front-running candidate for the Presidential nomination.

"I will urge the cooperation of representatives and senators of both political parties to take emergency action to raise farm incomes immediately," Senator Kennedy said.

"Impelling evidence of the rapidly deteriorating farm income situation given to me and my staff, by delegates and others from the great farm areas of our nation indicates to me that many family farmers cannot afford to wait until next year for legislation that will reverse the continuing downward trend in farm income. Congress' return to Washington in August gives us ample time to act positively to enact a better farm program which will at once raise farm incomes without increasing Government costs. I believe that the leadership in Congress will recognize the need and take the indicated action without further delay."

#38

FOR PRESS ONLY

N JK231
1960

The PRESS BUSES will again be available at the 1960 Democratic National Convention.

The Press Only buses will shuttle back and forth from the Sports Arena to the principal hotel points. Only those wearing official convention PRESS credentials will be permitted to ride on these buses.

The PRESS ONLY buses will orginate at three points:

Biltmore Hotel - Loading Grand Avenue. West side.

Statler-Hilton Hotel - Loading Francisco Street.

Ambassador Hotel - Loading main entrance parking lot.

These buses will begin shuttling prior to the beginning of each day's sessions. Monday's buses will start for the SPORTS ARENA at 2:30 p.m. Buses will leave every 15 minutes thereafter. Tuesday's buses will begin moving at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday's buses will leave at 12:30 p.m., Thursday's schedule will be announced later.

ALL PRESS ONLY buses will be on hand at the "breakup" of the daily session to return the PRESS ONLY to the hotel areas.

For your convenience, Coca Cola this year will provide ice-cold Coca Colas for your comfort.

We hope you enjoy this service. It has been our pleasure to supply this service since the 1944 conventions.

THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Eddie Butler, Director
Public Relations

FOR PRESS ONLY

X JK2313
1960

#39

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THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Eddie Butler, Director
Public Relations

JK2313
1960 #40

Democratic National Committee
Publicity Department
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2306
MA 5-5300 - Ext 181

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PRESS BUSES

The General Tire and Rubber Company says Press Buses will again be available at the 1960 Democratic National Convention.

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x JK2313
1960

#41

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Publicity Department
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2306
MA 5-5300 - Ext 181

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X JK2313
1960 #42

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Biltmore Hotel
Room 2306
MA 5-5300- Ext 181

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JK2313
1960 #43

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306, BILTMORE HOTEL

FOLLOWING ARE:

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT B. MEYNER OF NEW JERSEY AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, SUNDAY, JULY 10.

FOR RELEASE MON. A. M. JULY 11

Mr. Chairman, etc.:

I welcome this opportunity to join you in this tribute to our national chairman. During the five years that Paul Butler has held office, the Democratic Party has written a record of progress. Our majorities in Congress, our growing list of Democratic governors and notable gains in state legislatures provide ample evidence of our achievements.

Few can quarrel with Paul Butler over our party's rising fortunes since 1956. I feel obliged to say, however, that Paul is not entirely responsible for all of these gains. There are others who have made significant contributions to our cause. I refer, of course, to certain members in good standing of the Republican Party.

Although, politically speaking, Republicans assistance has been invaluable, unhappily we cannot afford to bask in partisan luxury. For Republican blunders have plunged us into an unending series of diplomatic disasters. Within the past few months we have seen the collapse of the Summit Conference, the breaking off of the Geneva Conference and a good-will mission frustrated by an unprecedented show of hostility to the President of the United States.

-more-

JK2313
1960 #44

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PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306, BILTMORE HOTEL

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-more-

* JK2313
1960

#45

Democratic National Committee
Publicity Division
Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FULL TEXT OF SPEECH BY ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
DELEGATES DINNER, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 10, 1960

I am here tonight so that some of our newer members can see what a "titular head" of the party looks like. Happily, there won't be another one. We are taking care of that this week. And there won't be another "titular head" of the United States of America, either. We are taking care of that next November!

For we are going to come out of this Convention united behind a candidate who must win and who will win this most crucial election in our history,

I believe this because I trust the good sense of the people; that after eight listless years they are in no mood for more lullabies and deception; that they are beginning to see things as they are -- that our country is in trouble, that peace is far from secure, that our leadership has been lost and confidence in us undermined, that the hour is late and that there is work to do.

I believe they are ready to vote for leadership that does not hesitate to tell the truth, for leadership that does not hesitate to lead.

They are ready for leadership resolved to increase the rate of our economic growth, ready to take hard and vigorous

(more)

X JK2313
1960

#46

Publicity Division
Democratic National Committee
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles

For Release: Immediately

The third of a series of press conferences for Democratic women leaders will be held at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, July 10, in the Biltmore Bowl, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles. The topic will be: "My Husband is a Man Who....". Participants will be:

Mrs. Edmund Brown, wife of Governor Pat Brown of California

Mrs. Hubert Humphrey, wife of Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota

Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, wife of Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas

Mrs. Sargent Shriver, sister of Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts

Mrs. Robert B. Meyner, wife of the governor of New Jersey

Mrs. Ernest Ives, sister of former governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois

Mrs. Stuart Symington, wife of Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri

Mrs. G. Mennen Williams, wife of Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Washington, D. C., Vice Chaiman, Democratic National Commitee, will be moderator.

Additional information available Room 2228.

Phone: MA 5-3500 EXTension 75,76,77,78

x JK2313
1960 #47

FROM: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
Public Relations

TO: Allen Rivkin
All Delegation Chairmen
All Committee Chairmen
CC: All Publicity Staff Members

The publicity office in the Biltmore Hotel, Room 2307, has available facilities for taping radio spots for distribution to home town radio stations. Arrangements may be made through the DNC staff publicists who will be covering the delegations. Taping can be done from 2 to 8 p.m., or at other hours by special arrangements on 24 hours notice. There is no charge for the taping, except for a tape fee of $3.50 for a 5 minute recording. Cost for duplicate tapes are based on $3.25 for each 5-minute duplicate plus about 80¢ for mailing and pa cking.

JK2313
1960

#48

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Public Relations

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JK2313
1960

#49

DEMO - NAT'L COMM - - PUBLICITY DIVISION
Room 2306 - Biltmore - MA -5-3500

MEMO TO PRESS:

PAUL ZIFFREN will hold his Press Conference at 3:30 P.M. MONDAY - in the Biltmore Bowl.

July 10, 1960 - 6:35 P.M.

JK2313
1960
#50

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

for immediate release

Gates at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum will be opened at 2:30 P.M. Friday to accommodate ticket-holders for the final night session of the Democratic National Convention.

Allen Rivkin, entertainment director for the Convention, said yesterday that the entertainment feature, "48 Plus Two," would be presented prior to the acceptance speeches.

Among the film, stage and television stars to be featured in the dramatic-musical are Steve Allen, Sammy Davis Jr., Ralph Bellamy, Phyllis Kirk, Mercedes McCambridge, Vincent Price, Mort Sahl, Frank Sinatra, Edward G. Robinson, Jan Sterling and Barry Sullivan.

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x JK2313
1960 #51

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PUBLICITY DIVISION
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

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x JK2313
1960 #52

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2321 Biltimore Hotel
MA 5-3500
Los Angeles, Calif.

B100
7/9/60

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 9, 1960

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt heads a distinguished list of panelists who will discuss the challenge of the coming decade in a symposium on "Issues Of The '60's," in the Los Angeles Home Furnishings Mart (1933 South Broadway) at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, July 12.

Appearing with her will be Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., professor of history, Harvard University, and Democratic Congressmen John Brademas of Indiana and Henry Reuss of Wisconsin.

The program is a highlight of Democratic National Convention activities and will be sponsored by the Democratic National Student Federation, student division of the Young Democrats. It will be the first student activity ever held at a national political convention, according to Federation President, Charles T. Manatt of Washington, D.C.

While the discussion will be aimed primarily at youth and young people, the program will be open to the public.

A question period will follow the round table, Manatt said.

-FB-

JK2313
1960
#53

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

FROM: PAUL M. BULTER

The Committee on Permanent Organization will meet at 9:30 a. m. on Monday, July 11, 1960, in the Sierra Room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Margaret Price, National Committeewoman of Michigan is Chairman, and Hon. Joseph Clark, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is Co-Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

#54

X JK2313
1960

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

FROM: PAUL M. BUTLER

The committee on Rules and Order of Business will meet at 11:00 a. m. on Monday, July 11, 1960, in the Sierra Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

Hon. Herschel Loveless, Governor of Iowa, is Chairman, and Mrs. Vel Phillips, National Committeewoman of Wisconsin, is Co-Chairman.

The Hon. Stephen A. Mitchell of Illinois, Former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is Counsel to the Committee.

x JK2313
1960
#55

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

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X JK2313
1960 #56

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

FROM: PAUL M. BUTLER

The committee on Rules and Order of Business will meet at 11:00 a. m. on Monday, July 11, 1960, in the Sierra Room of the Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

Hon. Herschel Loveless, Governor of Iowa, is Chairman, and Mrs. Vel Phillips, National Committeewoman of Wisconsin, is Co-Chairman.

The Hon. Stephen A. Mitchell of Illinois, Former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is Counsel to the Committee.

JK2313
1960

#57

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Presidential contender's son and a Los Angeles professional football player are helping to build up the excitement of the Democratic National Convention through their participation in a volunteer Dixieland marching band.

Jimmy Symington, son of Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington, with guitar, and Les Richter, Rams lineman, on drums, are among the 12 members of Thomas F. Neblett's band. Neblett, a Pasadena labor relations consultant, is also a composer.

Among the band's other members, some of whom were professional musicians before leaving for other lines of work, are a real estate executive plinking a banjo, an accountant on sax, a restaurant owner and a cabinet manufacturer tooting trumpets, and an insurance executive on second trombone.

A doctor plays the string bass.

Young Symington, the latest recruit, has already established himself as a key member of the group.

"You might call Him our Elvis Presley, without wiggle," one of the musicians said.

-BD-
new AF in

B 7/11 - 945 A

x JK2313
1960 #58

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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-BD-
new AF in

B 7/11 - 945 A

JN2313
1960

#59

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE: Immediate

Gov. John Patterson of Alabama will give a reception in honor of the Alabama delegation this evening (Monday, July 11) at the Biltmore Hotel.

(Editors: For your information, it will be at 10 p.m. in Conference Rooms 5 and 6)

Johnny Mack Brown and Gail Patrick will be among the Alabama celebrities who will attend, Ray Weeks, the Alabama delegation's public relations chairman, announced.

More than 200 delegates, alternates and visitors from Alabama are expected to attend.

B.P.

7/11/ 1:30

JK2313
1960
#60

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE: Immediate

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B.P.

7/11/ 1:30

JK2313
1960
#61

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE: Immediate

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(Editors: For your information, it will be at 10 p.m. in Conference Rooms 5 and 6)

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B.P.

7/11/ 1:30

X JK2313
1960

#62

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306 Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California

PHONE NUMBERS AND SERVICES OF:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PRESS & COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONS

Mr. Sam Brightman - MA 5-3500 Ext. 180

1. Services
2. Room 2307 MA 5-3500 Ext. 185-6-7
3. Sports Arena -City Desk - RI 6-1327-8-9 PUBLICITY
4. Sports Arena - PUBLICITY - PAGES & RUNNERS
   RI 6-1261 through 9

operating at Convention from 9 til closing every day.

DDD 7-11

JK2313 #63
1960

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE-PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: MAdison 5-3500

Permanent installations for live and film coverage of press conferences have been set up in the Biltmore Bowl in the area where the wire services and news correspondents have their offices.

All persons with news of national importance are requested to use these facilities in order to get maximum coverage.

Press conferences at the Biltmore Bowl should be scheduled by calling MAdison 5-3500, also please notify this number of newsworthy events scheduled at other locations. The Publicity Division: Extensions 180-188 of MAdison 5-3500 will notify the news media of all press conferences scheduled in the Biltmore Bowl. Written announcements and news releases for the news media should be delivered to room 2307 at the Biltmore Hotel and to the release table in the Rex Room adjacent to the Western Union offices.

May we repeat that for maximum coverage and convenience to the news media you are urged to hold all press conferences of national interest at the Biltmore Bowl.

S.C. Brightman,

Deputy Chairman for Public Affairs

x JK2313 #64
1960

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT
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Station KLAC
VICE PRESIDENT
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COUNSEL
Robert A. Neeb, Jr.
PROMOTION
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Los Angeles Examiner

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Isaac Pacht
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Neil Petree
Arthur G. Pollock
Norris Poulson
Dr. Mason Rose
Norman Siegel
Richard "Red" Skelton
Eugenia Clair Smith
Reese H. Taylor
Frank Vitale
Laughlin E. Waters
Loyd Wright, Sr.
Dr. Joseph Zeiler

PAST PRESIDENTS
Gene Sherman
Walter Ames
Bill Fayette
Jack Cravens
Bernard Riblett
Les Wagner
Mason S. Rose
Bill Kennedy
Wm. E. Best
Wm. W. Pigue
Jack K. Massard
Joseph M. Quinn
Humphrey Owen

CLUB MANAGER
Spencer B. Kurtz

The Greater

LOS ANGELES PRESS CLUB

600 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE, LOS ANGELES 4, CALIFORNIA

Normandy 5-1141

TO: Visiting Correspondents

FROM: Los Angeles Press Club

May we add our welcome to you newsmen arriving for the Democratic National Convention.

The Press Club has just opened new quarters at 600 North Vermont Ave. In fact it's been open only a few days and we have worked hard to get everything in shape for you.

It's a quiet, cool Spanish-type building just off the Hollywood Freeway at the Vermont turn-off. There's a sign in front worded "The Drunkard," but don't go away. A play by that name ran here for 25 years, and we haven't got around to taking down the sign.

GUEST CARDS: These will be available at the Biltmore accreditation rooms, or at the club.

HOURS: The Club will be open from 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. daily.

FOOD: We have a brand new kitchen with the most modern equipment. Lunch will be from around 12 to 2 p.m., dinner from 6 to 10:30 p.m., but our hours will be flexible. Snacks will be available at all hours. You'll find our food and bar prices moderate. Tap beer is available.

PRESS ROOM: We'll have a working press room and message center equipped with typewriters, phones, out-of-town newspapers, a UPI convention wire and TV sets.

ENTERTAINMENT: Each night, starting July 5, we'll have top entertainment for you. Many movie, television and nightclub personalities have agreed to come by. The exact hours are uncertain. Generally, from July 5-10, entertainment will be started about 8:30 p.m. From July 11-16 the programs will go on after the convention night sessions close down. We plan a special big wing-ding on Saturday night, July 9.

PARKING: There's a small parking lot in front, but if that's full, go to the large lot in the rear of the Jewish Community Building next door.

TRANSPORTATION: We'll have a few cars, and we hope to have some of the press busses shuttle by the club.

We're proud of our new home -- the first building we've owned -- and we hope you'll make it <u>your</u> home during the convention.

Jim McNamara, President
Los Angeles Press Club

Bill Hipple, Chairman
Convention Committee

x JK2313
1960 #65

1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

STATE

ALABAMA
Mr. Robert W. Gwin, 817 Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham
Mrs. Robert W. Gwin, 2212 Shades Crest Road, Birmingham

ALASKA
Wendell P. Kay, Box 1178, Anchorage
Lew Dischner, Post Office Box 2141, Fairbanks

ARIZONA
Barry DeRose, Post Office Box 512, Globe
Mrs. Helen Bayles, 9602 North Upland, Phoenix

ARKANSAS
Pat Mehaffy, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock
Mrs. George Trout, 322 North Main, Benton

CALIFORNIA
Don Rose, 1947 Mill Road, South Pasadena, California
Mrs. Opal Elzea, 315 Hackberry Avenue, Modesto, California

CANAL ZONE
Charles E. Ramirez, Box 86, Balboa, Canal Zone
(By Luis Glus, proxy)

COLORADO
Tom McCormick, 1840 CaliforniaStreet, Denver
Mrs. Joan Kushnir, 2478 Yorktown Road, Colorado Springs

CONNECTICUT
Arthur B. O'Keefe, Jr.
Gertrude O'Donnell

DELAWARE
William S. Potter, Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington
Michael A. Poppiti, 706 S. Clayton Street, Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Tilford E. Dudley, 2942 Macomb Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Polly Shackleton, 3232 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
William C. Lantaff, 919 Alfred I. DuPont Bldg.,Miami
Miss Alice McMahon, Route 1, Box 105, Maitland, Florida

GEORGIA
Robert L. Russell, Winder
Mrs. W. Bruce Schaefer, Toccoa

STEVENSON

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
536 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 13, CALIF.
MADISON 5-5081

JAMES E. DOYLE, CAMPAIGN MANAGER
TOM MORGAN, PRESS SECRETARY
DAVE ZINGG, ASS'T PRESS SEC'TY

X JK2313 #66
1960

Stevenson Local

ATTENTION FEATURE DESK

VETERAN CAMPAIGNER BACKS STEVENSON

Izetta Jewel Miller - Grand Old Lady of Democratic politics, former Broadway star, and lady of many "firsts" - today donned a Stevenson campaign hat and sticker and charged back into the political fray at the age of 76.

The long-time political leader and actress, now residing in La Jolla, is in Los Angeles to work on behalf of Adlai Stevenson.

First woman ever to make a nominating speech at a Democratic national convention, Mrs. Miller won national prominence in 1920 - the first year of national women's suffrage - by seconding the nomination of John W. Davis as Democratic standard bearer.

Now she would like to celebrate the 40th anniversary of her first major convention speech by seconding the nomination of Stevenson.

"We need as President a man of his stature and statesmanlike qualities," Mrs. Miller declared at the Hayward Hotel where she is staying during the convention. "Adlai Stevenson is our great statesman at this time."

FIRST WOMAN TO SPEAK AT CONVENTION

A well-known beauty and talented actress of stock company and Broadway stage, Mrs. Miller first entered politics when she married William Gay Brown, Congressman from West Virginia, in 1912. She was widowed two years later.

7-9-60 #25 more

Reproduced from pages 1, 2 & 3 of

The New York Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1960.

x JK2313 1960 #67

Symington Hits President's 'Humiliating Disaster' at Summit

SENATOR CHARGES WEAK LEADERSHIP

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri charged today that a "complacent" President Eisenhower had subjected the country to "humiliating disaster" in Paris by permitting a steady deterioration of national purpose and military power.

Mr. Symington, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, taxed the President with weak leadership, mishandling of foreign and defense policy and submitting this country to "Soviet blackmail."

The Symington speech, far stronger than Mr. Stevenson's criticism, which aroused Republican anger last week, contained the following charges:

¶That the President had refused to grasp the recent drift of Soviet policy.

¶That Soviet "blackmail" over Berlin forced the President to agree to the summit meeting despite evidence that no agreement was possible.

¶That the United States was subject to such pressure because the President "not only failed but refused to provide military power which would make us secure against this sort of Soviet blackmail."

¶That the President's response to the collapse of the Paris talks suggested that he had learned nothing from the experience.

¶That the President was incapable of providing the leadership that the country needed and that Vice President Nixon, as a "party to all the decisions which have gotten us where we are," was equally lacking.

¶That the broad background to the summit failure was "the long-term deterioration of our strength and purposefulness as a nation" which, he charged, the President had sanctioned.

Blunders Are Alleged

By a series of "blunders" in handling the U-2 incident, Mr. Symington went on, "the President of the United States became a bound and living sacrifice for such public denigration and humiliation as no occupant of that high office had ever before experienced. Mr. Khrushchev not only humiliated Mr. Eisenhower, he heaped contempt upon one of the great assets of the free world—the office from which it had more than once been rallied to defend and save freedom itself."

Mr. Symington proposed that about $3,000,000,000 should be added now to national security expenditures. Earlier today Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington and chairman of a subcommittee studying government policymaking machinery, had suggested new spending of about $2,000,000,000.

Text of Symington Speech

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26 — Following is the text of the speech given in the Senate today by Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, on the collapse of the summit conference:

The President has made his report on the collapse of the summit. He is back again in the United States.

Even the most ardent supporter of the Presidential office cannot now object to candid consideration of the debacle, unless he is prepared to assert that the Presidency is above discussion.

No Democratic President ever asked for such immunity; and no Republican ever accorded it to him.

But one has no heart for criticism, except as it leads to urgent remedial action. The damage which these blunders have done to the security and prestige of our country and of our allies and to the whole free world has been too great to warrant thought of anything but repairing it.

No need, here, to pick a scapegoat; for there is blame enough for all concerned and in generous measure.

The President's report rightly resented Khrushchev's unpardonable conduct in heaping insult and indignity upon him, and through him, upon the United States.

It spoke, again rightly and warmly, of the generous support which General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan extended to him.

He properly urged a closing of the ranks among ourselves and with our allies to meet the hostility with which Mr. Khrushchev has now replaced the "relaxation of tensions," which was so recently his theme.

But a few of the President's revelations about his understanding of our international relations deserved closer analysis.

"Of course," he said last night, "we had no indication or thought that basic Soviet policies had turned about."

It all depends, I suppose, on what the President means by "basic Soviet policies."

Baku Speech Is Cited

If he means that he had no idea the policy of "relaxing tensions," of "peaceful competition," of the "spirit of Camp David" had been tossed overboard, this can only have been because no one bothered to tell him what Mr. Khrushchev had recently been saying.

How could he have missed Mr. Khrushchev's speech at Baku in April, where he repeated his threats and intentions about Berlin in the most brutal and direct language he had ever used? It was plain that there were stormy times ahead on Berlin.

For, the President also said, "nor had our own policies changed." Well, Mr. Khrushchev thought they had. At Camp David he got the idea that the President thought Berlin presented an "abnormal" situation and that he would go to Paris to move it in the direction of "normality."

But when Mr. Khrushchev visited General de Gaulle in April he got the word that the West was not planning to make any concessions on Berlin.

The President knows, now, so he told us, that Mr. Khrushchev, even before he left Moscow, had planned to cancel the Eisenhower invitation and wreck the conference.

But, by his own statement, he thought in April that "the Soviet leaders might at last be ready for serious talks" on Berlin. He went to Paris, he said, "to explore that possibility."

What he apparently did not grasp was that the only talks on Berlin which Mr. Khrushchev would regard as serious were talks which left Berlin open to Communist control.

A basic fact would still appear to escape the President. It is that, while the U-2 incident furnished a mode by which Mr. Khrushchev could bring the Paris conference to spectacular and humiliating disaster, it was bound for failure and heightened tensions when Mr. Khrushchev learned that the Allies would refuse to accede to his demands on Berlin. For he believed and doubtless still believes, that he is strong enough to achieve them.

Other Lessons of Summit

Other lessons of this summit meeting are pretty plain. To be sure, they have been learned more painfully than those of the 1955 summit; but they reinforce the lessons of 1955.

The President knew these once, and could recite them letter perfect. These meetings are too dangerous for any President except when negotiation has cleared away most of the obstacles and paved the way for formal agreements by heads of government.

President Eisenhower knew this after the "spirit of Geneva," 1955 model, had proved a non-starter. He was determined, so he said, never to go to one again unless the foundation of agreement had been laid.

Yet he went without it, be-

STEVENSON

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#68
JK2313
1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE (July 9, 1960)

CELEBRITIES URGE BROWN REMAIN FAVORITE SON

More than a hundred prominent Hollywood Stars and entertainment world celebrities wired Governor Brown last night to remain a "Favorite Son" during the early balloting at the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, Stevenson Headquarters learned today from Clifford Odets, spokesman for the group.

The telegram read: "In the earnest belief that you obtained the primary vote for your slate of Convention delegates with the promise and understanding that on the first ballot you would remain a "Favorite Son," we who voted for you strongly urge that you do remain a "Favorite Son" for at least the first ballot."

A partial list of signatures includes: Clifford Odets, Michael Kanin, Bill Gordon, Dore Schary, Leonard Karzmar, Virginia Rowe, Justin Turner, Antonio Franciosa, Jan Sterling, Henry Fonda, Margot Moore, Phyllis Kirk, George Stevens, Jr., Robert Radnitz, Fay Kanin, and Mike Zimmering

Jack Lemmon, Hope Lange, Shirley MacLaine, Vanessa Brown, Mercedes McCambridge, William R. Allen, Dr. Harrison Brown, Abraham Kaplan, Page Smith, Arthur Ross, Paul Francis Webster, and Leonard Spiegelgass.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Price, Alice and Brian Manion, Bernadine Holzman, Sheila O'Brien, Alan & Hexy Balter, Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Vance, Jim Simmons, Betty Froug, Stanford Misner, Craig Ellwood, Gloria Henry and Joseph D. Shane.

Herman Bachrach, Dave Leisbark, Nan Gray, Mac Benoff, Sammy Fain, James

more

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TOM MORGAN, PRESS SECRETARY
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X JK2313 1960 #69

STEVENSON GRASS ROOTER (July 9)

FRONTIER MAGAZINE ENDORSES ADLAI

Further editorial endorsement for the nomination of Adlai Stevenson was announced today by Stevenson Headquarters in Los Angeles. Frontier Magazine published its support in the July issue stating "With the safety of our country, and our position as the leader of the free world at stake, we submit that Adlai Stevenson, both in natural gifts of mind and spirit and in mature experience, is the best qualified leader in either party for the Presidency."

The editorial further stated that "Stevenson has constantly demonstrated a creative approach to international problems, and shunting aside the easy formulations of leaders who seek election first at whatever price.

"We believe that Adlai Stevenson ought to be the next President of the United States. If the Democratic convention makes its decision on the basis of the qualities needed for great leadership, Stevenson will be nominated. If the country makes its choice on the same premise, Stevenson will be elected," the magazine concluded.

POLICE CHIEF STOPS STEVENSON MOBILE HEADQUARTERS TO SIGN FOR ADLAI

Claire D. Newman, Chief of Police of Oregon City, Thursday delayed for 30 minutes the Washington State Stevenson for President mobile headquarters while he signed an Adlai Stevenson for President petition and chatted with volunteers enroute to the convention city.

7-9-60 #27

more

x JK2313
1960 #70

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Publicity
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

The Alaska delegation will caucus at 1:30 p.m., today, Monday, July 11, in the delegation headquarters, Room 1115, Biltmore.

X JK2313
1960 #71

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

TIP TO SPORTS EDITORS:

Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City, who is a delegate, is at the Ambassador Hotel. He is a proponent of off-track betting and will have a bill re-introduced in the New York State Legislature this fall to legalize off-track betting in the state to alleviate the tax problem.

The New York Daily News has been campaigning for legalized off-track betting. The proposal has the support of many influential bodies, including church spokesmen, labor and civic representatives.

Mayor Wagner may have a good story.

8 JUL 1960

#72

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Room 2307 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, will appear before a Young Democrats press conference at noon Thursday, July 14, in the Biltmore Bowl, Hotel Biltmore.

He will be questioned by a panel of four members of the Young Democrats of America. Following their session with him, Governor Williams will reply to questions from news reporters on the floor.

The conference will be one of a series of several held by the Young Democrats during the convention.

FB

BP 7/12

JK2313
1960

DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP
Staff Memorandum
April 1960

#73

"FREIGHT CHARGES"

on

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

There is an oft repeated and "seemingly" logical accusation that the Federal Government acts as a "broker" by taking a sizeable service charge cut of Federal income tax revenues before they come back in the form of grants-in-aid. The following are two pristine examples of this attitude:

> The politicians can promise Kansas or Montana millions of dollars in Federal funds. It just happens however, that these Federal funds must first come from your pocket and be sent to Washington, and there, a service charge deducted before the money is sent back to you.
>
> -- from a speech by S. Keith Anderson, executive secretary, Montana Taxpayers' Association, in Wichita, Kansas, March 11, 1960. (Congressional Record, p. A2488)

> The Government has no money to distribute other than that it receives from the taxpayers. It simply serves as a broker, as a dealer in money, when its handouts are made. Because it costs money to handle money, the Government has to exact what amounts to a brokerage fee. Thus, it pays out in aid less than it receives. The greater the Federal aid the less the taxpayers get for their money.
>
> -- from an editorial, Philip (S. Dak.) Pioneer-Review, March 24, 1960. (Congressional Record, p. A2939)

X JK2313
1960

SECOND IN A SERIES

The Kennedy Record Built Over 13 Years

"I come to you as a friend of labor," U.S. Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts told a trade union audience last fall, shortly after the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act became law.

"I realize that the Labor-Management Act of 1959 is not the bill that you wanted or the bill that I wanted, or most importantly, the bill that the facts of the situation called for."

But, Kennedy added, "I do not intend to apologize. . . . I have been a member of the Labor Committees of the House and Senate for 13 years. . . . My credentials are written in this record of 13 years."

In an effort to help union members size up Kennedy as a Presidential candidate, THE MACHINIST has carefully analyzed that record. Here's what it shows:

Kennedy as Congressman 1947-1952

Taft-Hartley—Kennedy's service in the House of Representatives began in 1947, the year Taft-Hartley became law. As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, the freshman Congressman from Massachusetts opposed the Hartley Bill both in committee and on the floor of the House.

The Hartley Bill, Kennedy warned the House, will "so strangle collective bargaining with restraints and limitations as to make it ineffectual." Kennedy expressed particular concern over the Hartley Bill's prohibition against collective bargaining on the union shop. But, his amendment to permit such bargaining was voted down.

In the weeks that followed, Kennedy voted against House passage of the Hartley Bill, against adoption of the final Taft-Hartley Bill and against overriding President Truman's veto. Kennedy was on labor's side—the losing side—on all three votes.

Two years later, Kennedy's vote helped kill the Wood Bill, a measure even more anti-labor than Taft-Hartley itself.

Social Security—Kennedy's House votes on Social Security were cast in support of a strong Social Security system. Early in 1948, he was one of only 52 House members to oppose the Gearhart Resolution, an effort to remove some 625,000 persons from Social Security coverage. In 1949, he helped defeat a parliamentary move to sidetrack increased old age pensions and other Social Security benefits.

The so-called Knowland Amendment to the Social Security Act, which made it possible for states to force unemployed workers into strike-breaking jobs, passed the House by a 188-186 vote. Kennedy voted against it.

Minimum Wage—In August, 1949, the House voted 225-181 to remove 1,000,000 persons from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The amendment excluded from minimum wage protection those who needed it most. Kennedy voted against it.

Taxes—On June 22, 1951, Kennedy's vote helped to defeat (220-171) an effort to shift the burden of new taxes from the wealthy to working families.

In summary, Kennedy's voting record as a Representative looks this way: On 38 key votes listed by THE MACHINIST over the years, Kennedy voted "right" on 32, "wrong" on one and was absent on five.

Kennedy as Senator 1953-1959

As a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and as chairman of that group's Labor Subcommittee, Kennedy has been closely identified with labor and welfare legislation. He has also served on the Joint Economic Committee and on the Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (McClellan Committee).

In 1958, Kennedy, along with six other members of the McClellan Committee, signed a 453-page interim report that amounted to a broad indictment of organized labor, even though it devoted one paragraph to warning of "the dangers of generalization." (Senator Kennedy is not to be confused with his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, who served as chief counsel of the McClellan Committee.)

Kennedy's Senate voting record, as recorded by THE MACHINIST over the years, showed him voting "right" on 33 of 39 key votes listed, "wrong" on two and absent on four.

These are some highlights of Kennedy's Senate record in the field of labor and welfare legislation:

Unemployment Compensation — Kennedy introduced and led the fight for increased unemployment compensation benefits in each of the past four Congresses. The Kennedy-McCarthy Unemployment Compensation Standards Bill, currently pending, would require most states to raise benefits, coverage and duration of payments.

Social Security—Kennedy has been a consistent supporter of efforts to improve Social Security.

A key vote came on July 17, 1956, when he supported an amendment to provide disability benefits at age 50. The amendment barely passed by a 47-45 vote.

Minimum Wage—In 1957, Kennedy introduced and held hearings on legislation to broaden coverage of the minimum wage law. The Kennedy-Morse Bill, currently pending, would increase the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage to eight million additional workers.

Rail Pensions—Kennedy co-sponsored and actively supported legislation to increase railroad retirement and unemployment benefits in 1958 and 1959.

Distressed Areas—Kennedy helped lead the fight for distressed area legislation which passed the Senate in 1956 but failed to become law. Kennedy also supported the pending area redevelopment bill which passed the Senate in 1959 and is now pending in the House.

Labor Control—Kennedy played the key role in last year's big Congressional battle which ended in adoption of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Labor Control Act.

As Senate floor manager of his own Kennedy-Ervin Bill, he helped fight off a dozen amendments designed to make the bill "stronger," but failed to dissuade the Senate from tacking on more than 20 other "stiffening" amendments. The worst of these, a misnamed "bill-of-rights" amendment sponsored by Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas, was strongly denounced by organized labor. Kennedy opposed this amendment but lost.

The House version of the Labor Control Bill (Landrum-Griffin) was even worse than the amended Senate bill. As chairman of the Senate-House conference committee that wrote the final Labor Control Bill, Kennedy helped to eliminate some, but not all of Landrum-Griffin's worst features.

On final passage, only a few staunch members of Congress (two in the Senate and 52 in the House) voted against the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill. Kennedy was not among them, even though he acknowledged that the bill "contains many unfair, unsound and one-sided provisions."

Not all union members are agreed about Kennedy's performance on the Labor Control Act of 1959. Some, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, have praised Kennedy for working "tirelessly to get rid of some of the more obvious injustices of the Landrum-Griffin Bill." Others say that Kennedy succumbed to the hysteria for labor control at all costs.

Kennedy himself has said he is not entirely satisfied with the new law as it stands, but calls it "a strong, responsible bill."

"No Democrat," he adds, "ever need be ashamed of his vote for it—and no Republican campaign orator can ever again accuse our party of being the tool of currupt labor bosses."

Authorized and paid for by District of Columbia Committee for John F. Kennedy, Democratic Nomination for President, David L. Hackett, Chairman

* JK2313
1960

#15

CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2204
Los Angeles
Madison 4-7231

July 13, 1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT OF MRS. PORTIA WASHINGTON PITTMAN, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Pittman is the daughter of Dr. Booker T. Washington. She is 74 years old; educated at Tuskeegee while her father was there and a student of Dr. Carver. She was also educated in Germany. She said as follows:

"We Negroes at this particular time need leaders in which we can have confidence. I feel that Senator Johnson is that leader. My father, Dr. Washington, had a vision for our race and I am confident Senator Johnson could fulfill my father's vision because I believe he has the welfare of my people at heart. It is my hope and my prayer that Senator Johnson will be selected and if he is I know my people will have faith in his judgment, his sympathy and his desire to solve our problems."

-30-

x JK2313
1960 #16

TEACHERS!

LISTEN TO ADLAI STEVENSON:

"Admittedly, American education has had serious defects. I suppose it is because we as a people have never given the education of our young a top priority in our sense of values. Nor is education at the top of the list of alternative uses to which we can put our individual time, thought and energy. The problems of education have never had priority. The reason that our scholars and educators don't enjoy the social and economic status which most countries have accorded them is that education has never commanded the status which it merits.

"I doubt if any society in history has faced so great a moral challenge as ours, or needed more desperately to draw on the deepest sources of courage and responsibility. Ours is the first human community in which resources are so abundant that almost no policy lies beyond our capacities. What we decide to do, we can do. The inhibitions of poverty, lack of resources, lack of power do not hold us back. We can accomplish what we aim at---I choose to upgrade education, and quickly".

YOU CAN HELP UPGRADE EDUCATION, TOO, BY HELPING NOMINATE ADLAI STEVENSON. VISIT STEVENSON HEADQUARTERS, 536 SOUTH HILL STREET BEFORE YOU LEAVE. GET THE LOS ANGELES ADDRESS OF YOUR STATE DELEGATION. WIRE THEM FROM HOME. LET THEM KNOW STEVENSON IS YOUR FIRST CHOICE - THE BEST CHOICE FOR EDUCATION AND FOR AMERICA!

X JK2313
1960

#77

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X JK2313
1960

#78

When all is said and done,
There's really only one.
Here's the name to bring us fame,
Stuart Symington.

Who will be the one,
Our country's favorite son?
Here's the name to bring us fame,
Stuart Symington.

FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

Colorado's Carroll backs Stevenson

By GENE WORTSMAN

Rocky Mountain News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 20—Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) Sunday named his choice for the Democratic presidential nomination—Adlai Stevenson.

Stevenson's two past defeats mean nothing except to the professional politicians, Carroll said. As an example, he cited his own case.

Carroll lost two tries for the U.S. Senate—to the late Eugene Millikin in 1950 and to Gordon Allott in 1954—before being elected in 1956 over ex-Gov. Dan Thornton.

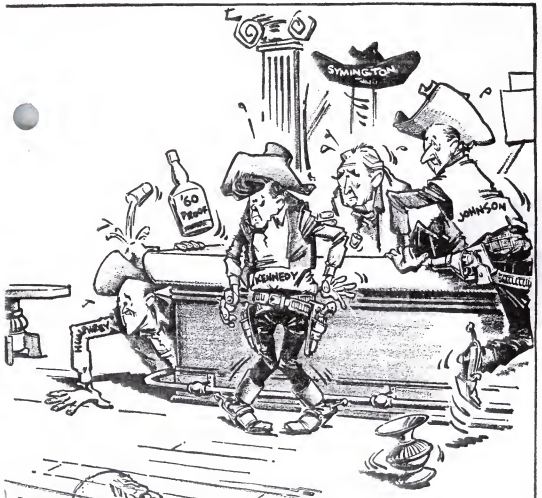
He said there wasn't a Democrat in the country who could have beaten Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

"We need a man who can inspire people, a man who stands for something," Carroll said of Stevenson. "Stevenson is one of the great spiritual-political leaders of the world."

"Only the professional politicians care about those two defeats," Carroll declared. "The people don't let that influence their choice."

Carroll said his high regard for Stevenson was "not in derogation" of the other candidates for the Democratic nomination. He said they are all his friends.

FACE ON THE BARROOM FLOOR



THE DENVER POST

Join the millions who are now working to Draft Adlai E. Stevenson as the Democratic Candidate for President—It is our last chance.

Missouri Draft Stevenson Committee
1002 BIG BEND BLVD.
ST. LOUIS 17, MISSOURI

A JK2313
1960 #79

Back in St. Louis for a week, recently, I was encouraged by the extent of the draft-Stevenson sentiment I encountered. In fact, it persuaded me to join the movement.

I had held back, fearful, like countless others, of a two-time loser. But now that opinion polls indicate that Stevenson could win if nominated—apparently his previous defeats don't count, running against Eisenhower being like running against George Washington—there seems to be no reason for holding back from the one man who holds the promise of making not just a good President but a great one.

Huston Smith

Cambridge Mass.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Wednesday, April 20, 1960

Letters from the People

Exploding a Fallacy

The two greatest vote-getters in our history have been Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Each was the Champ in his own time and yet, if they had run against one another, one of them would have had to lose.

No one can honestly believe that the loser of a Roosevelt-Eisenhower election fight could not have been elected, if running against a less formidable vote-getter.

Why then should we place any credence on the fallacious "two-time loser" argument against the third greatest vote-getter in our history, Adlai E. Stevenson?

Stevenson was the strongest possible Democratic candidate in 1952 and 1956, and he is the strongest possible candidate in 1960. But that is not the reason for nominating and electing Stevenson. He should be nominated and elected because he is the man who can do the best job and render the greatest service to our country.

Russian progress in space and diplomacy has proved that we can't afford the luxury of nominating and electing even the second- or third-best man.

It is imperative for ourselves and all free people that the finest country in the world have the finest leader, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Burnett Schwartz

Cancelling Out Religion

Let's eliminate religion from national politics with a positive approach. It can be accomplished without weakness by both the Democrats and Republicans if the nominees are Stevenson and Kennedy against Nixon and Labor Secretary James Mitchell, a Catholic.

Dan D. Hickey

x JK2313
1960
#80

Stevenson: On the Prevention of War and the Need for Greater Social Concern

Excerpts from the Democratic Leader's Recent Speeches and Writings

How do we live with the aggressive Communists in this revolutionary age without giving in to them or destroying each other in a nuclear war?

We do not do it by just trying to stop or contain them. We do it by outproducing them, by competing with them as strenuously as we can on the economic and political fronts and by demonstrating with action rather than words that our system has more to offer mankind than theirs.

Instead of always worrying about what Russia will do next let's concentrate on what we can do next.

We must provide an alternative to Communist methods of development in poor countries where literacy is low, hunger high and the gap between resources and population widening. This is the great struggle of our century, and if the free way of life doesn't help the many poor of this world it will never save the few rich.

The problems of poverty and growth would exist if communism had never been invented. Their solution accords with our American tradition of an expanding frontier, of work to be done and hurdles to be leaped, of new markets to be opened. To complete the revolution of modernization which began in the West, to spread education to all peoples, to offer hope for health and food and shelter and elbow room to all the members of the great human family—these are not neglible goals. They complete the vision of a Jefferson or a Lincoln—of burdens lifted from every shoulder and a life of opportunity for all mankind.

The United States, which has been the source of most of the revolutionary concepts of human and political freedom should be the tireless, fearless leader of the cause of freedom from war in this revolutionary century. To seize that role and pursue it with passion should be our national policy. Our approach to disarmament has been: "Yes, but." It ought to be: "Why not?"

Today not rhetoric but sober fact bids us to believe that our present combination of complacency and apprehension has within it the seeds of destruction, first for our own community, and then for the larger hope that freedom, not tyranny, will be the organizing principle of the society of men.

The great periods of American life have usually been preceded by years of questioning and soul-searching. I believe that America is great precisely when its citizens question themselves. And today, after these years of self-indulgence, of little aims and large fears, I believe a new era of great decisions is ahead of this country.

And that is why the only kind of political campaign that will make any sense this year is a sober discussion of our foreign situation. The American people must know the facts to mobilize their strength for the great contest—a contest in which democracy and the processes of persuasion must match the efficiency of central planning and dictatorship.

—*June 1, 1960.*

If freedom means ease alone, if it means shirking the hard disciplines of learning, if it means evading the rigors and rewards of creative activity, if it means more expenditures on advertising than on education, if it means "bachelor cooking" and "life adjustment" courses in the schools, and the steady cult of the trivial and the mediocre, if it means—worst of all—indifference, even contempt for all but athletic excellence in our educational system, we may keep for a time the forms of free society, but its spirit will be dead.

How do we keep the conscience sensitive and alert? By concentrating on our own concerns? By adding the dishwasher to the television set to the air conditioner? By griping over taxes and attacking that great bogey we call "the welfare state?" By closing our minds every time our shiny car takes us through a slum? No—we shall have the dedication, the drive to wipe poverty out of this rich land only if the well-to-do majority of today do not repeat the selfish indifference which, in many communities, has been the epitaph of the well-to-do of yesterday.

—*January, 1959.*

It is the incentive that counts, of course. Ours is an incentive system, which is the business man's way of saying this is a system of individual men and women who are not compelled but who choose to do what they wish to do. But there are many kinds of incentive. Your incentive, after all, is what you decide it will be. It can be profit. It can be power. It can also be the satisfaction of making a humane mark on your time, of building a better life for the people and the community around you. These are incentives, too, if you will make them so. They are also values that society desperately needs. And they are values which people in distant places, who have more to do with our destiny than we like to think, hold higher than we always have.

—*June, 1959.*

We must make it plain that peace and disarmament are the paramount goals of our foreign policy. General and complete disarmament under international control has become an imperative for all of us—and we should not hesitate to say so. The time has come to put this important business on a permanent and professional basis. I think we need a special agency under the Secretary of State charged with the great, complex and neglected task of peace and disarmament.

We must put first things first here at home, to show the world that freedom works in meeting basic needs for schooling, research, health, housing, urban renewal and in guaranteeing civil rights for all Americans.

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With the supermarket as our temple and the singing commercial as our litany, are we likely to fire the world with an irresistible vision of America's exalted purposes and inspiring way of life?

Restoration of compassion is a clumsy way to describe another great embracing national purpose. In the past, evils and miseries have been the driving force of majority discontent. But now, for the first time in history, the engine of social progress has run out of the fuel of discontent. We have therefore to mobilize our imagination, our personal sense of indignation, if we are to act on the conviction that gross poverty, curable illness, racial indignity, mental disease and suffering in old age are a disgrace amidst the surrounding luxuries, privileges and indulgence of such a wealthy society as ours.

No preordained destiny decrees that America shall have all the breaks and soft options. Neither greatness nor even freedom lies that way. So we must surely return to the reality principle, to the bracing, invigorating, upland climate of truth itself. I think we are ready now to move forward into the rigors and glories of the new decade with open eyes, eager step and firm purposes worthy of our great past.

—*May, 1960.*

#81
JK2313
1960

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Stevenson: On the Prevention of War and the Need for Greater Social Concern

JK2313 #82
1960

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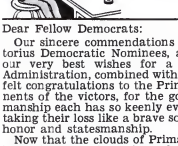
x JK2313
1960

Florida
DEMOCRATIC NEWS

FOR YOUR WELFARE, PROGRESS AND SECURITY: VOTE DEMOCRATIC!

JUNE, 1960

Official Publication of
State Democratic Executive Committee of Florida—Democratic State Headquarters: Orange Court Hotel—650 N. Orange Ave.—Orlando, Florida



Dear Fellow Democrats:

Our sincere commendations to our victorious Democratic Nominees, along with our very best wishes for a successful Administration, combined with our heartfelt congratulations to the Primary opponents of the victors, for the good sportsmanship each has so keenly evidenced in taking their loss like a brave soldier, with honor and statesmanship.

Now that the clouds of Primary battles have disappeared, we sincerely solicit the help of every Democratic Primary Participant, in closing ranks with the loyal and devoted members of our great Party, by joining forces together with a dedicated determination to meet the political opponents of our Democratic Nominees, in the approaching General Election, as a harmonious unified team.

Now is the time to come to the aid of the Party and to stand up and be counted. Our Democratic Nominees, as well as the members of the Democratic Party needs the help and valuable assistance of every good Democrat in Florida, to play an important part in leading our Party to victory in November, from the Court House to the White House.

The selection of our Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees in California, in July, will signal the opening guns for our campaign. Therefore, we sincerely urge your readiness now, not to be drafted later, but to volunteer your valuable services and willingness to roll up your sleeves, put your shoulder to the wheels, to join forces in an all out unified effort to win a Democratic victory in November.

With a sincere appeal to loyal Democrats to volunteer your services to the Party for Victory in 1960, I remain as ever

Democratically yours,
JAMES M. MILLIGAN
State Chairman

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"Would have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of your county, until you are filled with the love of her; and when you are impressed by the spectacle of her glory, reflect that it has been acquired by men who knew their duty and hold the courage to do it." (Statement made by Pericles in the Fifth Century B.C.)

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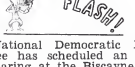
The members of the Party who have been so loyal in its organizational work in difficult days have performed a service of inestimable value to all of us who seek positions of service and responsibility under the Democratic banner, and I'm very hopeful that I can provide the kind of cooperation and leadership that will cultivate and harvest the fruits of their labors.

It shall be my purpose to build the prestige and authority of the party organization to the end that the Democratic Party can continue as it has always done to make the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness under the sunny skies of Florida a national pastime.

Respectfully,
FARRIS L. BRYANT,
Democratic Nominee
for Governor
of Florida



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The topic for discussion will be "Problems of the aging and aged."

Sub-topics will include housing, health, employment, vocational rehabilitation, education, social services, income maintenance and recreational programs.

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Reading from left to right in the picture, Jimmy Milligan, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; President Harry S. Truman and Keith Barish.

Honorable James M. Milligan, Chairman
State Democratic Executive Committee
650 North Orange Avenue
Orlando, Florida

Dear Jimmy:

Well, it took five years but you finally made it! It only goes to prove what I have been telling you for a long time — if only you would get that "gang" of yours together, you could work wonders.

Seriously, Jimmy, I do want you to know that all of us here at the National Committee are most grateful to you and all who participated in the raising of these funds. Official receipts covering the total contributions of $25,725.00 are enclosed.

While I doubt very much that I can get you any more hotel accommodations for the Convention, I will be happy to give you anything I have but the trouble is that I seldom have anything.

Looking forward to seeing you in Los Angeles, and with my kindest personal regards to you and all of my good friends in Florida, I am

Sincerely,
(s)MATT
M. H. McCloskey, Treasurer
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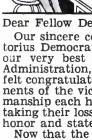
Florida DEMOCRATIC NEWS

FOR YOUR WELFARE, PROGRESS AND SECURITY: VOTE DEMOCRATIC!

JUNE, 1960

Official Publication of

State Democratic Executive Committee of Florida—Democratic State Headquarters: Orange Court Hotel—650 N. Orange Ave.—Orlando, Florida



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#85

Adlai E. Stevenson

THE MAN IN THE NEWS

A DARK HORSE ON THE INSIDE TRACK?

JK2313
1960

Although not much noticed, Adlai E. Stevenson is emerging as the real "dark horse" of this presidential year.

If Senator Kennedy misses the nomination, some party professionals foresee:

- **A contest between Stevenson and Symington, with the former heavily backed.**
- **Perhaps, eventually, a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket. This they call a "sure winner."**

Meanwhile, Mr. Stevenson, twice a loser, is willing but is not seeking the nomination. He retains a solid core of party support, and is watching developments while waiting for this backing to assert itself.

When leading democrats get together, one question keeps cropping up: "Could it be Adlai E. Stevenson for a third time?"

Repeatedly, this statement is heard: "If Senator John F. Kennedy is stopped, the nominee will be Mr. Stevenson or Senator Stuart Symington."

Outside professional political circles, the Stevenson name is seldom mentioned. But it now develops that he is the real "dark horse" of 1960.

Mr. Stevenson himself displays no active interest in the nomination. He has no "organization," as such, working for him. For two months, he has been far from the political scene—in South America.

Yet Mr. Stevenson's name bobs up, insistently.

Why?

What accounts for this interest at top party levels in a twice-defeated candidate who today holds no public office? The answer is many-sided.

Winning ticket? Many Democrats, with an eye to the November election, are saying that, if Mr. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic from Massachusetts, is denied the nomination, it will become highly important that he be given second place on the ticket.

By such action, it is argued, the Democrats would retain many Catholic votes that otherwise might be lost.

Senator Kennedy has said emphatically that he would not take second place. Yet many feel he could be persuaded to run with Mr. Stevenson, the elder statesman who twice has had the party's highest honor.

This would not be true, politicians say, if the nomination should go to Senator Symington, of Missouri; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, or even Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, the Senate Majority Leader.

—USN&WR Photo

MOVING UP. Many Democrats see Stevenson as a winning nominee, now that Ike is not a contender

Mr. Kennedy's presence on the ticket, too, it is suggested, would serve to offset Mr. Stevenson's divorce of many years ago, a vote-costing factor in past elections.

Thus, as a matter of practical politics, some party leaders are avidly eying a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket and talking about it as a sure winner.

Another factor that keeps Mr. Stevenson in the picture is the Southern situation. Twice, Mr. Stevenson has been acceptable to most Democratic politicians from the South.

There were some defections. The Democrats lost some Southern States, mainly as a result of Mr. Eisenhower's personal popularity. If Mr. Stevenson is nominated, party leaders foresee a minimum possibility of any widespread and party-shattering Southern revolt.

Stevenson's support. It is widely agreed that Mr. Stevenson retains a hard core of support throughout the party.

This includes some, though by no means all, of the party's highly placed professional politicians. In the event of a Convention deadlock, it is expected that these would turn readily to the former Illinois Governor.

Governor David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, a Stevenson supporter in 1952 and 1956, recently reiterated his admiration. Governor Lawrence has nearly 80 Convention votes at his command.

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chi-

JK2313
1960 #86

AMERICA'S BROKEN MAINSPRING

by ADLAI E. STEVENSON

The article below represents, in our judgment, the ablest and most compelling examination of the collective conscience of America—and the most cogent analysis of the contrasting moods of the United States and the Soviet Union—that we have read in a long time. It is adapted from Mr. Stevenson's recent A. Powell Davies Memorial Lecture in Washington, D. C.—THE EDITORS.

ALL POLITICS is made up of many things—economic pressures, personal ambitions, the desire to exercise power, the overriding issues of national need and aspiration. But if it is nothing more, it is without roots. It is built on shifting, changing sands of emotion and interest. When challenged, it can give no account of itself. When threatened, it is in danger of collapse.

Today, when the threat and challenge to free society seem more total and powerful than ever before, it is not a political luxury or fruitless pedantry to re-examine our fundamental principles. I think it more likely to be the condition of survival.

There is a phrase of the late Dr. A. Powell Davies' that stays in my mind. I do not know when I have heard a more terse and pregnant summing up of our predicament. "The world," he said, "is now too dangerous for anything but the truth, too small for anything but brotherhood." This I believe to be in broad measure a correct estimate of the condition of human society, which is now capable, with a few hydrogen bombs, of extinguishing itself. Today we can all be killed by the same bombs or atomic fallout. In that sense we have a desperate physical solidarity. But moral and social solidarity in the family of man is still to be found.

Not so long ago I visited Dr. Albert Schweitzer in his primitive jungle hospital in French Equatorial Africa, and he told me he considered this the most dangerous period in history, not just modern history, but all human history. Why? Because, he said, heretofore nature has controlled man, but now man has learned to control elemental forces—before he has learned to control himself.

Many of us seem to rely on some mythical God-given superiority of the white Western world to save us. And my concern is that there is evidence that the Communists accept the reality of the human condition more than we do.

It is impossible to spend weeks traveling around the Soviet Union as I did last summer without taking away an overwhelming impression of thrust and purpose in most aspects of Soviet life. The revolutionary ardor has cooled with time, but even the very pragmatic political leaders seem to believe profoundly in the truth of their way of life, and they are quietly confident that it will sweep the world in time. I think they sincerely believe that their methods, their aspirations, their dreams, make up the final truth about the nature of man and society; that collective man in the collective state is the ultimate unfolding of human destiny, the end of history, the "far off divine event" for which mankind has been in long travail, the vision of "all things made new" that has haunted men's minds ever since Christianity thrust into human thought the intoxicating ideal of a perfected humanity.

From this conviction, if I have not overstated it, flow two consequences. The first is that no effort, no dedication, no sacrifice is too great that may help to realize the Communist Party's goals in Soviet society. The second is that no corner of humanity can be a matter of indifference to the Communists, because the whole human race is destined to become one in communist brotherhood.

These are not abstract generalizations. Russia is a vast powerhouse of energy harnessed to the communal task of building the Soviet dream. The thrust of economic growth which adds a nine or ten per cent increase each year to industrial expansion is one aspect of this energy. The vast sums available for science and research are another. The self-discipline and long hours put in by school children to train themselves as the scientists, technicians, administrators, and linquists of the new world order are perhaps the most significant measure of the resources of energy, work, and skill upon which Soviet leaders hope to draw.

The energy, the drive, the dedication in the U.S.S.R. spill over into international affairs. In part, of course, this is the restless concern which all imperial powers must exercise, especially when the peoples they control are as restive and unreliable as the captive peoples in

Reprinted from The Progressive Magazine • *Madison, Wisconsin*

The PROGRESSIVE

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 7

JULY, 1960

X JK2313 #87
1960

FOUNDED IN 1909 BY ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE, Sr.

"YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE"

Stevenson for President

"It appears this year's campaign will be waged under the darkest shadows that ever hovered over the world—the mushroom clouds of a nuclear war that no one wants. This terrible danger—and how to avert it—will and should overshadow every other issue."

These words, spoken by Adlai Stevenson a few days after the catastrophic collapse at the Summit, reflect the mood of millions of Americans who sense the unprecedented magnitude and urgency of the problems that will confront the next President of the United States.

There will be other campaign issues, of course, some of them of considerable importance, but none will command the attention and concern of an anxious nation so much as the debate on how to meet the world crisis generated by the recent worsening of Soviet-American relations. It is perhaps no exaggeration to suggest that, *given a meaningful choice of candidates and policies*, the people of the United States will be casting the most fateful vote of their lives when they go to the polls in November.

The Republican choice awaits only routine ratification—Richard M. Nixon, and with him, a cheerless continuation of the program, or lack of program, which has carried us to the rim of disaster.

Of the avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination, Senator John F. Kennedy seems to us far and away the most appealing. But we believe that the extraordinary turn of events in the past few months makes it imperative for the Democrats to turn to the man whose creative and courageous stand on the issues of war and peace and whose unrivaled stature in the world clearly mark him as the American best qualified for leadership in a world of crisis and a time for greatness.

That man is Adlai E. Stevenson.

For the past decade Stevenson has roamed the world, talking and listening to peasants and premiers, his brilliant, searching mind ever on the hunt for clearer understanding of the great revolution of our time and for the role America, herself a child of revolution, can play in channeling the new revolution along a hopeful and democratic course. As a consequence, few Americans have a firmer grasp of the world crisis than Adlai Stevenson. Few Americans have a deeper awareness of the nature of the Soviet challenge and how to meet it than Adlai Stevenson, Few Americans, if any, command greater respect and admiration among peoples and leaders everywhere than Adlai Stevenson.

In the realm of domestic affairs no voice in the land has been raised more eloquently than Adlai Stevenson's for the restoration of American government "as a positive instrument for the common weal" and no one has refuted more powerfully those who have sought to equate the Constitutional mandate to provide for the general welfare with "creeping socialism." In speech after speech he has reminded us that we were born "dedicated to a proposition" but have strayed from its goals until today we tend to "confuse the free with the free and easy." He has expressed deepening concern over the "air of disengagement and disinterest that hangs over the most powerful and affluent society the world has ever known." He has called for a vastly more vital effort on the home front—not only because specific ills clamor for treatment and our society generally needs to be sparked out of its sluggishness. He has called for a forward thrust at home also because "if we cannot recover an aspiring, forward-looking, creative attitude to the problems of our own community, there is little hope of our recovering a dynamic leadership in the world at large."

Here is the Democratic Party's best bet and the country's greatest hope. It is a remarkable opportunity that awaits the Democrats in Los Angeles. For in Adlai Stevenson they have not only their ablest and most mature leader; they have the man whose moral courage, progressive principles, and world stature make him the clearest-cut and most affirmative alternative to Nixon and his policies.

The people have sensed more quickly than the politicians that the Democrats must turn to Stevenson as the man best qualified to lead them in the decisive period ahead. A New York *Times* survey in ten major cities, for example, showed a "marked trend toward Adlai Stevenson" as the best man to represent the United States at a post-Eisenhower summit

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Re-Print

Editorial in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ADLAI STEVENSON

Wednesday, June 22, 1960

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Letters from the People

Draft Stevenson

We believe Adlai Stevenson's unique and supreme qualification for the presidency resides in his sustained refusal to commit himself to a restricted and narrowly partisan conception of the crisis that confronts us today.

A group of Mr. Stevenson's former backers and advisers, however, recently indorsed Senator Kennedy, on the grounds that Mr. Stevenson is not, in fact, a candidate, and that Senator Kennedy, in any case, would wage a stronger campaign against Mr. Nixon.

Those of us who hope to have one more chance to vote for Mr. Stevenson wish to point out that the first claim is only superficially plausible, and that the second derives any plausibility it may have from two electoral defeats in utterly different situations.

First, while Mr. Stevenson has refused to be a "declared candidate," he has stated unequivocally that he would serve his country and his party whenever called upon.

Second, the clarity and scope of his vision, along with the practical realism of his analyses of day-to-day problems, will, we feel, be heeded and respected by the electorate in the forthcoming campaign.

The sort of opposition to be anticipated in a contest with Mr. Nixon is simply not to be compared with the widespread fascination created by the image of Mr. Stevenson's previous opponent; thus, we believe that the historical parallel taken for granted by Senator Kennedy's new backers cannot be legitimately sustained.

Richard S. Halsey, Harold L. Hodgkinson, Frederick M. Anderson, Richard C. Sterne.

Simmons College, Boston

The 'Practical' Side

Democrats are hearing much about the "practical" side of things these days, but we disagree most heartily with the editorial reprinted on this page from the *New Republic*, urging that those who prefer Adlai Stevenson or Chester Bowles should come to the aid of Senator Kennedy.

This "practical" advice is based on two false premises. First there is the dogma that Mr. Stevenson's nomination has become a political impossibility. It has become nothing of the kind. It would become impossible only if Senator Kennedy were assured nomination on an early ballot—which is what some misguided liberals are advocating. They had better take a second look at their great circle of faulty reasoning.

And then there is the assumption that if Senator Kennedy fails, his votes automatically will go to Senators Johnson or Symington. Who says so? Would Senator Kennedy himself be so kind as to support the nomination of rivals who had just withheld the prize from him? How many of his supporters, confronted with the actual choice, would really prefer either Johnson or Symington to Mr. Stevenson?

It seems to us that if Senator Kennedy fails to win on an early ballot, Mr. Stevenson has as good a chance as anybody. And since he is, in the *New Republic's* phrase, a candidate of "towering" stature, we believe those who prefer him ought to stick to principle and support him.

Other "practical" considerations come from professional politicians who are more interested in their state and local tickets than they are in the presidency. They point out that in 1956 Mr. Stevenson ran behind many state tickets, and they are afraid to take a chance with him again.

Saying that Mr. Stevenson ran behind his state tickets in 1956 is only another way of saying that President Eisenhower ran ahead of his. The President did it by attracting the votes of many Democrats who saw in him a military hero rising above party. But there is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Nixon, the prospective Republican nominee, would have anything like the same bipartisan appeal.

As for Mr. Stevenson's vote-getting potentialities, "practical" Democrats should remember that in the only election in which he ever ran against a candidate other than Dwight Eisenhower, he was elected Governor of Illinois by 527,077 votes, the largest plurality ever given an Illinois Governor before or since. Incidentally, Mr. Stevenson piled up that record plurality the same year Harry S. Truman was carrying Illinois by a scant 33,000. Would the "practical" politicians say that Mr. Truman was a poor candidate because he trailed so many state tickets in 1948?

The truth is that the "practical" case against Mr. Stevenson does not stand up. The Democratic delegates would be wise not to try to make a choice by guessing who can win the nomination or who can win the election. Their responsibility at this critical hour is to choose their best man.

Professional politicians ought to think seriously about the verdict history will render if it can be said that, in the face of the direst world challenge America ever faced, the Democratic party nominated for President a second-best candidate because the leaders mistakenly thought that was the way to elect some county sheriffs and road overseers.

Pick the man best fitted for the job!

In 1860 the American People picked the man best fitted for the job.----------
Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

In 1960 the American People should draft the man best fitted for the job.--------
Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

W. C. Meyer, Chairman
Missouri Draft Stevenson Comm.
1002 Big Bend Boulevard
St. Louis 17, Mo.

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Professional politicians ought to think seriously about the verdict history will render if it can be said that, in the face of the direst world challenge America ever faced, the Democratic party nominated for President a second-best candidate because the leaders mistakenly thought that was the way to elect some county sheriffs and road overseers.

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W. C. Meyer, Chairman
Missouri Draft Stevenson Comm.
1002 Big Bend Boulevard
St. Louis 17, Mo.

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1960 #91

Re-Print

Editorial in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ADLAI STEVENSON

Wednesday, June 22, 1960

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Letters from the People

Draft Stevenson

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A group of Mr. Stevenson's former backers and advisers, however, recently indorsed Senator Kennedy, on the grounds that Mr. Stevenson is not, in fact, a candidate, and that Senator Kennedy, in any case, would wage a stronger campaign against Mr. Nixon.

Those of us who hope to have one more chance to vote for Mr. Stevenson wish to point out that the first claim is only superficially plausible, and that the second derives any plausibility it may have from two electoral defeats in utterly different situations.

First, while Mr. Stevenson has refused to be a "declared candidate," he has stated unequivocally that he would serve his country and his party whenever called upon.

Second, the clarity and scope of his vision, along with the practical realism of his analyses of day-to-day problems, will, we feel, be heeded and respected by the electorate in the forthcoming campaign.

The sort of opposition to be anticipated in a contest with Mr. Nixon is simply not to be compared with the widespread fascination created by the image of Mr. Stevenson's previous opponent; thus, we believe that the historical parallel taken for granted by Senator Kennedy's new backers cannot be legitimately sustained.

Richard S. Halsey, Harold L. Hodgkinson, Frederick M. Anderson, Richard C. Sterne.
Simmons College, Boston

The 'Practical' Side

Democrats are hearing much about the "practical" side of things these days, but we disagree most heartily with the editorial reprinted on this page from the *New Republic*, urging that those who prefer Adlai Stevenson or Chester Bowles should come to the aid of Senator Kennedy.

This "practical" advice is based on two false premises. First there is the dogma that Mr. Stevenson's nomination has become a political impossibility. It has become nothing of the kind. It would become impossible only if Senator Kennedy were assured nomination on an early ballot—which is what some misguided liberals are advocating. They had better take a second look at their great circle of faulty reasoning.

And then there is the assumption that if Senator Kennedy fails, his votes automatically will go to Senators Johnson or Symington. Who says so? Would Senator Kennedy himself be so kind as to support the nomination of rivals who had just withheld the prize from him? How many of his supporters, confronted with the actual choice, would really prefer either Johnson or Symington to Mr. Stevenson?

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Where Do We Go From Here?

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 14, 1960

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, May 17, 1960, marked the end of an era—an era of illusion, the illusion that personal good will is a substitute for hard, carefully prepared bargaining on concrete issues, the illusion that good intentions and pious principles are a substitute for strong creative leadership.

For on May 17, 1960, the long-awaited, highly publicized summit conference collapsed. That collapse was the direct result of Soviet determination to destroy the talks. The insults and distortions of Mr. Khrushchev and the violence of his attacks shocked all Americans, and united the country in admiration for the dignity and self-control of President Eisenhower. Regardless of party, all of us deeply resented Russian abuse of this Nation and its President, and all of us shared a common disappointment at the failure of the conference. Nevertheless, it is imperative that we, as a nation, rise above our resentment and frustration to a critical reexamination of the events at Paris and their meaning for America.

I do not now intend to rehash the sorry story of the U–2 incident. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has raised, in a constructive manner, the questions which must be raised, if we are to profit from that unfortunate experience. Nor do I wish to exaggerate the long-range importance of the U–2 incident or the Khrushchev attacks in Paris.

For the harsh facts of the matter are that the effort to eliminate world tensions and end the cold war through a summit meeting—necessary as such an effort was to demonstrate America's willingness to seek peaceful solutions—was doomed to failure long before the U–2 ever fell on Soviet soil. This effort was doomed to failure because we have failed for the past 8 years to build the positions of long-term strength essential to successful negotiation. It was doomed because we were unprepared with new policies or new programs for the settlement of outstanding substantive issues. It was doomed because the Soviet Union knew it had more to gain from the increasing deterioration of America's world position than from any concessions that might be made in Paris. Only Mr. Khrushchev's intransigence and violent temper saved the United States from an embarrassing exposure of our inability to make the summit meaningful.

Truckloads of papers, I am told, were sent to Paris, but no new plans or positions were included. Our unwillingness to go to the summit had changed, but the steady decrease in our relative strength had not changed. Our allies and our own people had been misled into believing that there was some point to holding a summit conference, that we were prepared to say more than what changes in the status quo we would not accept, that by a miracle of personal charm and public relations the Russians could be cajoled into yielding some of their hardwon positions of strength, that we had some conception of alternative settlements that were both acceptable to us and possibly acceptable to the Soviets.

But the truth of the matter is that we were not prepared for any such negotiations and that there was no real success which the summit could have achieved, for words and discussions are not a substitute for strength—they are an instrument for the translation of strength into survival and peace.

We are, in short, in a sense, fortunate that the violent manner in which the Soviets carried out their determination to wreck the summit made it clear to the world that the blame for the collapse of the conference rests on Mr. Khrushchev. And we shall also be fortunate if the violence of the Paris encounters shocks American leaders and the American people into a renewed awareness of the perils we face, the sacrifices we must make, and the urgency of our need for leadership.

This is the real issue of American foreign policy today, not the ill-considered timing of the U–2 or the inconsistent statements of our Government. The real issue—and the real lesson of Paris—is the lack of long-range preparation, the lack of policy planning, the lack of a coherent and purposeful national strategy backed by strength.

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KZ13 1960 #94

Where Do We Go From Here?

SPEECH

OF

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OF MASSACHUSETTS

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Presidency in 1960

Address by Hon. John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 18, 1960

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a great speech by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. This speech is highly significant because it sets forth the views of one of the leading candidates for the presidency on his conception of the kind of President the Nation and the times demand.

I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that immediately following the Kennedy speech, there be printed in the RECORD a perceptive analysis of the significance of this speech by the chief of the New York Times Washington bureau, Mr. James Reston.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF SENATOR KENNEDY'S SPEECH

The modern presidential campaign covers every issue in and out of the platform from cranberries to creation. But the public is rarely alerted to a candidate's views about the central issue on which all the rest turn. That central issue—and the point of my comments this noon—is not the farm problem or defense or India. It is the presidency itself.

Of course a candidate's views on specific policies are important, but Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft shared policy views with entirely different results in the White House. Of course it is important to elect a good man with good intentions, but Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding were both good men of good intentions; so were Lincoln and Buchanan; but there is a Lincoln Room in the White House and no Buchanan Room.

The history of this Nation—its brightest and its bleakest pages—has been written largely in terms of the different views our Presidents have had of the Presidency itself. This history ought to tell us that the American people in 1960 have an imperative right to know what any man bidding for the Presidency thinks about the place he is bidding for, whether he is aware of and willing to use the powerful resources of that office; whether his model will be Taft or Roosevelt, Wilson or Harding.

Not since the days of Woodrow Wilson has any candidate spoken on the presidency itself before the votes have been irrevocably cast. Let us hope that the 1960 campaign, in addition to discussing the familiar issues where our positions too often blur, will also talk about the presidency itself, as an instrument for dealing with those issues, as an office with varying roles, powers, and limitations.

CRITICIZES EISENHOWER

During the past 8 years, we have seen one concept of the Presidency at work. Our needs and hopes have been eloquently stated—but the initiative and follow-through have too often been left to others. And too often his own objectives have been lost by the President's failure to override objections from within his own party, in the Congress or even in his Cabinet.

The American people in 1952 and 1956 may have preferred this detached, limited concept of the Presidency after 20 years of fast-moving, creative Presidential rule. Perhaps historians will regard this as necessarily one of those frequent periods of consolidation, a time to draw breath, to recoup our national energy. To quote the state of the Union message: "No Congress * * * on surveying the state of the Nation, has met with a more pleasing prospect than that which appears at the present time."

Unfortunately this is not Mr. Eisenhower's last message to the Congress, but Calvin Coolidge's. He followed to the White House Mr. Harding, whose sponsor declared very frankly that the times did not demand a first-rate President. If true, the times and the man met.

But the question is what do the times—and the people—demand for the next 4 years in the White House?

RULES OUT CASUAL BYSTANDER

They demand a vigorous proponent of the national interest—not a passive broker for conflicting private interests. They demand a man capable of acting as the commander in chief of the Grand Alliance, not merely a bookkeeper who feels that his work is done when the numbers on the balance sheet come out even. They demand that he be the head of a responsible party, not rise so far above politics as to be invisible—a man who will formulate and fight for legislative policies, not be a casual bystander to the legislative process.

Today a restricted concept of the Presidency is not enough. For beneath today's surface gloss of peace and prosperity are increasingly dangerous, unsolved, long-postponed problems—problems that will inevitably explode to the surface during the next 4 years of the next administration—the growing missile gap, the rise of Communist China, the despair of the underdeveloped nations, the explosive situations in Berlin and in the Formosa Straits, the deterioration of NATO, the lack of an arms control agreement, and all the domestic problems of our farms, cities, and schools.

This administration has not faced up to these and other problems. Much has been said—but I am reminded of the old Chinese proverb: "There is a great deal of noise on the stairs but nobody comes into the room."

The President's state of the Union message reminded me of the exhortation from "King Lear" but goes: "I will do such things—what they are I know not * * * but they shall be the wonders of the earth."

In the decade that lies ahead—in the challenging revolutionary sixties—the American Presidency will demand more than ringing manifestoes issued from the rear of the battle. It will demand that the President place himself in the very thick of the fight, that he care passionately about the fate of the people he leads, that he be willing to serve them at the risk of incurring their momentary displeasure.

AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Whatever the political affiliation of our next President, whatever his views may be on all the issues and problems that rush in upon us, he must above all be the Chief

x JK2313
1960
#97

A Stevensonian Speaks

Recently I told a friend that I would never quite recover from my disappointment if the Democrats fail to renominate Adlai Stevenson in 1960. The friend expressed the fear that he might never quite recover from a third Stevenson campaign, because of the feeling of personal involvement which Stevenson uniquely inspires and the consequent trauma one experiences while following Stevenson's struggles.

Since a Stevenson campaign *is* different, it cannot be conveniently taken in stride or ignored. How unusual to observe high mental competence and scholarly sensitivity on the political rostrum! Here is a man who is articulate and literate, amusing and inspiring. Here is a man with a genuine interest in public issues and a fundamental urge to analyze, with a willingness to struggle and to sacrifice for comprehension and a scorn for oversimplification. Here, in short, is a man.

Many of us tend to be more *Stevensonian* than *Democratic*. Indeed, in light of the party's position in such areas as agriculture, labor, and monetary management, a professional economist may well feel that he can support Stevenson only in spite of Stevenson being a Democrat. For us, Democratic victory as such is little to bleed for, if, indeed, it is to be welcomed at all. Democratic victory without Stevenson as the candidate could easily be only a minimization of loss, at best, and not a maximization of gain. In most elections, the choice of the lesser evil is the best that is possible; with a man of Stevenson's caliber on the ballot, there is available a very different sort of alternative. I want to have that alternative next November.

To those who are Stevensonians and who believe that something less than the Fate of the Republic hinges on which party is victorious in 1960 (and probably most Stevensonians are too sophisticated to believe that a Republican triumph would be tantamount to national total calamity), it is not very persuasive to say simply that "Stevenson can't win." For one thing, it is scarcely self-evident, to say the least, that Stevenson would stand a poorer chance than any other obvious candidate. But, strange as it probably seems to most practical (or practicing) politicians, those of us who are vastly more intrigued by the qualities of an extraordinary man than by the prospects of party victory do not feel compelled to fight out the question of which Democrat is most salable. We do not feel obliged to argue, even if we believe that Stevenson *would* run the best race; we feel it sufficient to contend that Stevenson *should* be nominated.

Do not come to me with an alternative to Stevenson unless you are willing to state the criteria and standards by which you decided on your alternative. And if your criteria and standards are in terms of electability rather than excellence, of strategy rather than principle, do not bother to come to me at all.

The thing which hurts most about the Stevenson defeats of 1952 and 1956 is not that so many preferred a fatherly hero with a Huckleberry Finn smile and who looks and speaks like an inarticulate Daddy Warbucks. This was easily predictable – and many Democrats would have loved having such a candidate on their own ticket. The really depressing thing is the frailty of the idealism of some earlier Stevenson supporters.

Alas, some of those splendid liberals who so proudly proclaimed their dedication to the Grand and the Noble in 1952, and who so joyously expressed their gratification that in Stevenson they had a man worthy of their pure and glowing faith, appear now to have been only summer patriots. It is not difficult to be brave in the absence of danger or dedicated to an apparently winning cause. But the exacting test is: Are you prepared to draw a line decreed by mind and conscience and to defend that line irrespective of the odds on victory?

Many of us believe, with Stevenson, that it is "better to lose the election than mislead the people." Some, whose primary allegiance is to partisan expediency, accepted that principle only in form and not in substance, as if it were nothing but campaign oratory.

To express the basic case for Stevenson in terms other than the probability of his winning the election, if nominated, is not to concede that his chance of winning is lower than that of alternative nominees. (Indeed, purely on the basis of strategy, there would seem to be wisdom in nominating a man who has in the past so effectively crossed swords with that frightening individual who, it is now apparent, will lead the Republicans into battle.) But it is true – and this, also, was easily predictable – that Stevenson's very assets have plagued him in some circles. Some are uncomfortable with a clever, quick, witty, thoughtful and courageous man. It is tempting to conclude that Stevenson is too good to be President. Speaking literally, that is nonsense, for the job calls for the best. However, speaking practically, Stevenson may be too *obviously* good to be *elected* President. Perhaps, in the tradition of Lincoln (but not of Wilson – or of Jefferson and other giants), electability requires that a man's talents be camouflaged.

I am perfectly willing to negotiate with the former supporters of Stevenson, but only on these grounds: (a) bring me a man of Stevensonian quality who (b) stands a perceptibly better chance of winning. I suspect that few will meet condition (b) and still fewer condition (a). I will be astounded if I am presented with a man who meets both conditions.

WILLIAM R. ALLEN
University of California, Los Angeles

A Stevensonian Speaks

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1960

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JK2313
1960 #99

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University of California, Los Angeles

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Mon., Mar. 28, 1960

REPRINTS

Stevenscn Could Defeat Nixon This Year, Election Analyst Says

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

USING ST. LOUIS as one of four sampled cities, Dr. Louis H. Bean, national election analyst, has calculated that Adlai E. Stevenson could defeat Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the presidency this year with the popular vote going 54 per cent for the twice-defeated Democrat to a 46 per cent for the probable Republican nominee.

Bean, a statistician formerly with the Department of Agriculture, said his "survey in depth" in St. Louis, New York, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles demonstrated that President Eisenhower's 58 per cent to 42 per cent over Stevenson in 1956 was attributed to the President's personality and wartime reputation and the Suez crisis just before election day. Bean asserted that these factors cut Stevenson's vote by 10 per centage points, an advantage Nixon would not have.

The samplings, Bean explained, were taken during February in three "barometric" wards in each city, selected for representative voting patterns. The number interviewed was approximately 1500, with the pollsters trying to get the voters to visualize Stevenson and Nixon as duly nominated candidates.

THE RESULT, Bean said, showed that in St. Louis wards 20 per cent of the voters who had cast their ballots for President Eisenhower had now favored Stevenson while only three per cent of those who had voted for Stevenson in 1956 would switch to Nixon this year.

For the other cities, the findings were: New York, Mr. Eisenhower vote shift to Stevenson 30 per cent, shift from Stevenson to Nixon, 15 per cent; Pittsburgh, 20 per cent and a 4 per cent; Los Angeles, 14 per cent and 3 per cent. The average was a shift of 21 per cent from the President and a three per cent shift from Stevenson to Nixon.

The actual 1956 Stevenson vote in these cities was: St. Louis 61 per cent; New York, 56; Pittsburgh, 52 and Los Angeles, 44.

"Applied nationally," the Bean survey explained, "one could say that 21 per cent of the 35,600,000 Eisenhower voters, or 7,500,000 would shift to Stevenson and three per cent of the Stevenson vote of 27,800,000 or 834,000, would shift to Nixon, a net shift of 6,700,000 to Stevenson.

BEAN CITED the changes in the Gallup polls to show that Stevenson lost five percentage points during the last few days before the election because of international developments.

"In the 1956 election," he said, "there were early reasons for expecting that Eisenhower's position with the voters might not be so strong as it had been in 1952. Many of the 1952 Republicans criticisms of the Truman Administration had lost their force. The Gallup polls actually showed Mr. Eisenhower's pre-convention percentages in a decline from a high of 59 per cent against Stevenson in May down six points to 53 per cent in late October — or two points lower than his 1952 percentage.

"The curve might have continued to descend through election day had not the offsetting factors developed toward the end of the 1956 campaign: The Hungarian revolt and the Suez crisis."

The Bean survey was sent to selected correspondents by George A. Ball, a Washington attorney who was active for Stevenson in 1952 and 1956. Ball has not given up hope that Stevenson will become more active or less passive in seeking the 1960 nomination before the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles.

BALL IS ALSO circulating a survey made in California by the Field Research Co. of San Francisco showing that as of today Stevenson would get 51 per cent of the popular vote in that state against 44 per cent for Nixon, with 5 per cent undecided. This tabulation indicated that Nixon popularity was at its highest, 51 per cent in September last year, after his trip to Russia.

The poll showed Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts leading Nixon, 48 per cent to 42 per cent with 10 per cent undecided.

As to the other Democratic candidates, the field survey showed Nixon 48 per cent to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, 41 per cent, 11 per cent undecided; Nixon, 48 per cent, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota 42 per cent, 10 per cent undecided; Nixon, 50 per cent; Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, 39 per cent; 11 per cent undecided, and Nixon 51 per cent, Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, 34 per cent with 15 per cent undecided.

There was no indication of what localities were polled by the Field organization or of how many persons were interviewed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat
Mon., March 21, 1960

SPEAKING OF POLITICS

Stevenson Supporters Working Hard Here

By MARSH CLARK
Globe-Democrat Political Writer

Despite a lack of encouragement from the man himself, St. Louis supporters of Adlai E. Stevenson are working at full throttle to promote his candidacy for President.

Walter C. Meyer, chairman of the Missouri Draft Stevenson Committee, believes the two-time Democratic nominee would be happy to hear the voice of the people again.

Clark

He thinks Mr. Stevenson believes in his own heart that he is supported by most Democrats but is reluctant to push himself forward as a candidate in view of past history.

There are Stevenson-for-President organizations going in eight states. Most of them, like the Missouri group, are in early stages of development. How far they will develop is, of course, open to question.

Mr. Stevenson, now on a South American tour, is keeping his own counsel on his 1960 plans and has done nothing to encourage those who wish to support him for the nomination.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT

When Mr. Meyer communicated recently with Mr. Stevenson's Chicago office in order to get a tape recording of a Stevenson speech, he was told no encouragement will be forthcoming from Mr. Stevenson for any organization booming him for President.

Incidentally, Mr. Meyer has never met the man whose candidacy he is espousing. The nearest he ever came was when Mr. Stevenson rode down a St. Louis street in a campaign cavalcade and passed the spot where Mr. Meyer was standing.

He has made no effort to contact Mr. Stevenson personally and get an okay on the draft movement, Mr. Meyer says.

"We shouldn't have any collusion with the man we're drafting, you know," he adds.

The Missouri organization was formed in January. It started out as a friend-telephones-friend sort of thing. Now, Mr. Meyer says, there are several hundred people devoting their spare time to the organization. More than 5000 persons in Missouri have indicated their support of Mr. Stevenson, he says. Their names are being put on file. Fund-raising efforts are now getting under way. The treasury has $800 so far.

Mr. Meyer, who is vice president of the Jewelite Sign Company, is aware that the Missouri delegation to the Democratic National Convention will be pledged to favorite son Senator Stuart Symington. But he is not suffering from a lack of confidence.

TELLS OF AIMS

"We're not too interested in getting delegates. What we want to do is to show the thick layer of Stevenson support all over the country and how solid it is once you spark it," Mr. Meyer explains.

If the Missouri Stevenson group has nothing else, it has imagination. Strapped for funds and unable to rent a big hall for a fancy fund-raising party, it held "Jackson day home dinners" Sunday, with Stevenson supporters staying right at home and "eating frugally," in Mr. Meyer's words.

"The money they saved in not having to pay a baby sitter, pay for parking and pay for tickets at a big dinner, plus the money they saved by eating frugally, they are giving to the committee," he explains.

Stevenson supporters from all over are considering holding a national meeting to merge their groups into a country-wide organization. Mr. Meyer discloses the likeliest meeting place is Chicago and the likeliest date around April 10.

JK2313
1960 101

HENRY M. JACKSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT COMMITTEE

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS -- SUITE 5M17-19, STATLER HILTON HOTEL

FOR PM'S RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1960

A group of 18 powerful Western and Midwestern Democratic leaders today described Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) as their "number one choice for Vice President."

Speaking for the group, Senator Mike Mansfield, Assistant Senate Majority Leader from Montana, declared:

"Jackson is acceptable to all parts of the country.

"He has a liberal voting record," Mansfield went on. "He comes from an important farm state and has a 100 per cent record on farm legislation. He is recognized as a national authority on defense, foreign policy and atomic energy.

"He can give depth to our ticket with his prestige and reputation," Mansfield concluded.

Besides Mansfield, the group included Senators E. L. (Bob) Bartlett and Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Warren Magruson (Washington), Hal Lusk (Oregon), Oren Long (Hawaii), and Frank Moss (Utah).

Representatives in the group included Henry Reuss (Wisconsin), Stewart Udall (Arizona), Ralph Rivers (Alaska), Lee Metcalf (Montana), Thomas Ludlow Ashley (Ohio), George Miller (California), and Don McGinley (Nebraska). Jack Burns, former Hawaii Delegate to the House of Representatives, also joined in the statement of support for Jackson. Governors J. J. Hickey of Wyoming and Albert D. Rosellini of Washington completed the group. ##################

1960 DELEGATES TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

#102

9 VOTES ALASKA (CONVENTION 1/16/60)

JK2313
1960

DELEGATES AT LARGE

ALEX MILLER
312 11th Ave., Fairbanks
(National Committeeman)

MRS. HELEN FISCHER
304 E. 9th St., Juneau
(National Committeewoman)

MRS. KATHERINE ALEXANDER
106 Fosbee Apts., Juneau

SEN. E. L. BARTLETT
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

SEN. ERNEST GRUENING
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

GOV. WILLIAM A. EGAN
P. O. Box 1571, Juneau

ROBERT E. McFARLAND
Box 487, Anchorage

HON FRANK PERATROVICH
P. O. Box 27, Juneau

MIKE WALSH
Box 284, Nome

SEN. WILLIAM E. BELTZ
Box 2199, Juneau

EUGENE BRAZEAU
117 Kantishna Way, Fairbanks

HON. LEW M. DISCHNER
Box 2124, Juneau

HON. ROBERT GIERSDORF
1501 Lathrop St., Fairbanks

PATRICK J. GILMORE
Box 2519, Ketchikan

RICHARD GREUEL
512 Northward Bldg., Juneau

WENDELL KAY
Box 1178, Anchorage

STANLEY J. McCUTCHEON
123 E. 11th Anchorage

HON. A. JOHN McNEES
Box 2199, Juneau

FELIX TONER
P. O. Box 2534, Juneau

ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TOM WILSON
Big Delta

PEARSE WALSH
P. O. Box 179, Nome

HON. WARREN TAYLOR
P. O. Box 200, Fairbanks

MRS. NORMA SCOTT
Nome

MORGAN W. REED
Skagway

WILLIAM PAVER
Petersburg

MRS. LOUISE WALSH
Nome

SOL URIF
Box 245, Seward

ROBERT SCOTT
Nome

MR. HAROLD GRONROOS
P. O. Box 1756, Ketchikan

MIKE GRAVEL
945 E. 5th Ave., Anchorage

MRS. JANETTE EDWARDS
Box 911, Ketchikan

CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2204
Los Angeles
MAdison 4-7231

X JK2313
1960

#103

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Prominent social, civic and political Spanish speaking leaders throughout the nation will carry out a most active and dedicated campaign for the nomination and election of their "Amigo", Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. This was the statement of John A. Flores, National Executive Director of "AMERICANOS CON JOHNSON" (Americans With Johnson).

United States Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico is Honorary National Chairman of the organization. U. S. Congressman Joseph M. Montoya is Vice-Chairman with many other Spanish speaking office holders and appointees in many states of the Union serving on the Board of Directors.

"Americanos Con Johnson" will establish campaign offices in the Western states, Florida, as well as in cities of New York, Chicago and other areas with large Spanish speaking populations.

The activities of this newly organized group will be closely coordinated with "Citizens For Johnson" under the leadership of John B. Connally and with units of the Democratic Party Committees. "Johnson's nomination will assure the Democrats of overwhelming support of the large Spanish speaking vote in November " Flores, said.

-30-

JK2313
1960
#104

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306 - BILTMORE HOTEL
MA-5-3500

July 15, 1960

INSTRUCTIONS ON ACCESS TO COLISEUM TODAY

RESERVED SEATS: All stairway 28 ticket holders enter Coliseum through Tunnel 28.

All Stairway 2 and 3 ticket holders enter Coliseum through Tunnel 2.

PRESS ASSIGNED SEATS ON THE FIELD: Enter Coliseum through Tunnel #1 with Coliseum admission ticket.

MESSENGERS: All messengers with General Admission ticket must wear Perimeter or Floor Badges from Sports Arena and enter and exit Coliseum through tunnels #1 and #28.

PLATFORM AREA: AP, UPI and the four radio and TV networks will have two seats each on the actual speaking platform. Admission to this area requires a platform area ticket. The name of the persons assigned to this area must be on a security list. Give names to Democratic National Committee publicity office. Entrance to platform area is Tunnel 29. Correspondents and photographers having platform area tickets enter through Tunnel 29. To get from this area to the field requires an Arena floor or perimeter badge.

ACCESS TO FIELD FROM MEDIA SEATS NOT ON FIELD: Arena floor or perimeter badge is required.

GATES WILL OPEN AT 2:30 P.M. ENTERTAINMENT BEGINS AT 4 P.M. CONVENTION RECONVENES AT 7 P.M.

end

JK2318
1960 #105

DSG

DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington Post

Wall Street Journal

New York Herald Tribune

Business Week

Baltimore Sun

London Economist

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Chicago Tribune

LABOR

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP

Drew Pearson

Robert McCormick, N.B.C.

Congressional Quarterly

Nation's Business

Washington Star

Sacramento Bee

Edward P. Morgan, A.B.C.

AFL-CIO News

x JK2313
1960 #106

DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP
Staff Memorandum
June 1960

NIXON, THE CANDIDATE III

... One of a series of memos presenting insights into Nixon's campaign strategy, his record, and other useful facts for Democrats in 1960.

THE NIXON APPROACH

Nixon-the heir apparent

"The very fact that the transition from an Eisenhower administration to a 'Nixon Administration' can seem so orderly, so easy, and so appropriate is a big 'plus factor' in Vice-President Nixon's campaign. The argument of orderly continuity will be used extensively by Mr. Nixon this autumn. It could be impressive with the voters."

William H. Stringer
Christian Science Monitor
Boston, March 22, 1960

The best of all worlds

"His (Nixon's) strategy-to accept the administration's program as is for 1960 but to expand upon it with a program of his own for the future-is not easy to implement."

Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post
March 26, 1960

"The American educational system is 'the best in the world,' but 'inadequate classrooms, underpaid teachers and flabby standards are weaknesses we must constantly strive to eliminate...'

"American agriculture, he added, is the most productive on earth but 'there is no higher priority than a complete overhauling of obsolete farm programs...'

"We do not have a second-rate defense, he asserted, but 'we must submit our national security programs to a searching, month-to-month re-examination...'

- continued-

DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP
Staff Memorandum
February 1960

#107

JK2313
1960

THE MISSILE GAP

In recent weeks Congress has been given widely conflicting reports on our military strength in comparison with the Soviet Union.

Testimony of such military leaders as former Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, Air Force General Thomas Power of the Strategic Air Command, Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, Defense Secretary Thomas Gates, Allen Dulles, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, General Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, Army Chief of Staff Lyman Lemnitzer, and the statements of the President himself have brought forth a confusing series of charges, counter-charges and sharp differences of opinion as to our deterrent strength today and in the crucial years ahead.

Despite the confusing and conflicting statements in the national debate on defense policies, certain facts stand out:

--Soviet Russia has more intercontinental ballistic missiles than the United States.

--Soviet Russia is building missiles at a rate faster than the United States.

--Soviet Russia has the capability for producing such missiles at an even greater rate.

--If that capability is fully used, the missile gap will widen in Russia's favor during the next several years.

--Even if that capability is not fully used, as revised national intelligence estimates are said to show, the Russians still have a

#108

X JK2313
1960

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2307, BILTMORE HOTEL -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE SWITCHBOARD MA5-3500

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESS

GOVERNOR STEVENSON WILL INTRODUCE SENATOR KENNEDY AT THE ACCEPTANCE SPEECH CEREMONIES IN THE COLISEUM TONIGHT.

ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE WHEN AN ADVANCE TEXT OF THE STEVENSON SPEECH WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS.

7/15/60/1215 pja

EDITION
AM ____ PM ____
DEAD LINE

WESTERN UNION PRESS MESSAGE

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1695 (R-11-52)
CHECK
TIME FILED

X JK231
1960 #109

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JULY 11 - 16, 1960

The Western Union Telegraph Company welcomes you to Los Angeles. For your convenience we list below the address and office hours of Western Union offices in Los Angeles from which you may send your messages, cablegrams and press dispatches.

ADDRESS	OFFICE HOURS
741 South Flower Street—MA 7-2711	Always Open
Convention Hall—1st Level	12 Noon to 10 P.M.
Convention Hall—2nd Level	12 Noon to 10 P.M.
Biltmore Hotel—Galleria	8 A.M. to 11 P.M.
542 South Grand Avenue	7 A.M. to 12 Midnight
Statler Hotel Lobby	7 A.M. to 12 Midnight
International Airport	6 A.M. to 12 Midnight
Union Station	6:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.
431 West Eighth Street	9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
534 South Spring Street	7 A.M. to 11 P.M.
1636 North Wilcox, Hollywood	Always Open
347 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills—CR 4-5454	7 A.M. to 12 Midnight
1434 Fourth Street, Santa Monica—EX 5-9911	6 A.M. to 12 Midnight
26 South Raymond, Pasadena—SY 6-4321	Always Open
3825 Wilshire Boulevard	7 A.M. to 11 P.M.
2122 West Seventh Street	7:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.

SEND
TELEGRAPHIC
CONGRATULATIONS
ON . . .

MAKING A SPEECH
ELECTION AS NOMINEE

Whatever the occasion . . . send it by TELEGRAM
It is in writing . . . NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

The Western Union Telegraph Company
J. W. Inwood, District Manager

#110

x JK231
1960

NBC CONVENTION NEWS

TENTATIVE STARTING TIMES OF NBC NEWS COVERAGE
OF 1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
ON NBC-TV NETWORK AND NBC RADIO NETWORK

The tentative starting times for the television coverage of the Democratic convention sessions on the NBC-TV Network are as follows:

Monday, July 11 -- 4:30 p.m. PDT (7:30 p.m. EDT) Opening organizational session; keynote speech by Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

Tuesday, July 12 -- 4 p.m. PDT (7 p.m. EDT) Platform Committee report by Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut.

Wednesday, July 13 -- 3 p.m. PDT (6 p.m. EDT) Nominating speeches for President; balloting, unless nominating speeches exceed the time allotted to them.

Thursday, July 14 -- 3 p.m. PDT (6 p.m. EDT) Nominating speeches for Vice President; balloting.

Friday, July 15 -- 6 p.m. PDT (9 p.m. EDT) Acceptance speeches by the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees; entertainment.

(MORE)

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

SITING MONTICELLO, home of Thomas Jefferson, is Adlai evenson (left), who talks with Mayor Thomas J. Michie of harlottesville, Va. —A. P. Wirephoto

Adlai Charges Ike, Nixon Deceive U. S.

Stevenson Asserts President Guilty Of Providing Poor Leadership

By EDWARD W. O'BRIEN
Chief of The Globe-Democrat Washington Bureau

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Adlai E. Stevenson fired a broad- e Tuesday night at President Eisenhower and Vice President ion for "deceiving" the American people about "the magnitude" the crisis posed by world Communism.

he former Illinois Governor rged that Mr. Eisenhower given the nation merely nquil, "comfortable years," cead of a strong leadership t "summon us to our y.

n a prepared address that g with denunciations of the publicans, Democrat Steven- argued that only in his ty will the voters find lead- hip this fall that is competent steer the government through perilous decade of the 1960s.

AVAILABLE?

The partisan tone of the speech, with its taunting jibes at both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, seemed to suggest that Mr. Stevenson was under-scoring, for the benefit of delegates to the Democratic presidential convention, his availability for the nomination.

Mr. Stevenson addressed a Founders Day academic gathering in the University of Virginia gymnasium in honor of the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

On a tour of the campus, which was laid out by Jefferson, Mr. Stevenson was shown a full-page advertisement in the student newspaper proclaiming, "Welcome, Mr. Stevenson—University students indorse you for the Democratic nomination—say you will run."

"Oh, oh, here we go again," the former Governor chuckled as he read the advertisement, purchased by a group of undergraduate supporters. "Where have I heard those words before?"

His address here, the first since his Latin American tour, will be followed by half a dozen more around the country. If the others are as highly charged with discussion of political issues as this one, there should be little doubt about his eagerness to make a third try for the White House.

DEFEATS RECALLED

Mr. Stevenson harkened back to his two defeats and predicted similar tactics this time by the Republicans.

He blamed his losses in part on "public relations techniques which are designed to smother political debate with images, slogans and catchwords."

"In 1952, it was "Communism and Corruption.' In 1956, it was 'Peace, Progress and Prosperity,'" he said.

"And in 1960, it will probably be something about 'Seven Wonderful Years'—or more accurately, 'Seven Comfortable Years.'"

Mr. Stevenson said Republicans should be forced to account for these things:

"Why we have lost our once unquestioned military superiority.

"Why we have repeatedly allowed the Soviets to seize the diplomatic initiative.

"Why we have faltered in the fight for disarmament.

"Why we are not providing our children with the education to which they are entitled.

"Why all of our citizens have still not been guaranteed the right to vote.

"Why we spend billions of dollars storing surplus food when one-third of humanity goes to bed hungry.

"Why we have not formulated an economic development program geared to the world wide passion for economic growth.

"Why we have failed to win the confidence and respect of the billions of impatient people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"Why millions of Americans lead blighted lives in our spreading urban slums.

"Why we have fewer doctors per capita than we did 50 years ago and pay more for our medical care then ever before.

"Why we spent more money last year on tranquillizers than on space exploration, and more on leisure than on learning.

"Why the richest nation in the history of the world cannot support the public services and facilities we must have not only for world power but for national growth and opportunity."

Mr. Stevenson gave his own answer — that President Eisenhower has behaved like "a benign chief magistrate who countenances little criticism and comforts the people with good news or none."

The Elsenhower era, he charged has been a period of "complacency and relaxation," of "static timidity," "moral confusion," and of "slumber in green valleys."

What is needed to change all that, he said, is a President in the mold of Jefferson—and he seemed to have a certain present-day somebody in mind.

Jefferson, he said, believed in the "average man" and would trust in him in the current "crisis." Jefferson would "decry our anti-intellectualism and the cult of the lowest common denominator when terrible and dangerous decisions have to be made," Mr. Stevenson went on.

"There is no doubt in my mind where Jefferson would stand. He was, to use a contemporary term, an egghead, and proud of it."

JK2313
1960
#112

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1960

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

SITING MONTICELLO, home of Thomas Jefferson, is Adlai evenson (left), who talks with Mayor Thomas J. Michie of harlottesville, Va. —A. P. Wirephoto

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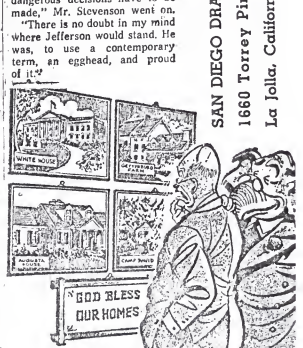

"This Whole Ruckus About A Housing Shortage Seems To Be Greatly Exaggerated"

Draft Stevenson
the Man Best Fitted
for
PRESIDENT
SAN DIEGO DRAFT STEVENSON COMMITTEE
1660 Torrey Pines Road
La Jolla, California

X JK2313 #113
1960

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306 Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: Madison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY A.M., JULY 10.

The first official literature of the Democratic campaign of 1960 is being released Sunday, Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced Saturday.

The material, concentrating on a theme "The Democrats Care", includes a 104-page Democratic Fact Book and a series of 13 pamphlets covering issues ranging from civil rights and natural resources to unemployment and economic growth.

The pocket-sized Fact Book provides documentation for Democratic charges that the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has been "inert, inept and inequitable" in handling foreign and domestic policy during the last 7½ years. The book contends that the United States must devote more of its resources to public purposes such as health, education, defense and foreign affairs, and take active steps to increase the rate of economic growth.

The 13 pamphlets are entitled "The Party That Cares," "The Ultimate In Republic Pound Foolishness: America Can't Afford Success and Survival!," "Who Cares About Your Budget?" "Is Our Country Safe?," "Who Cares About Schools?," "Worried About Old Age?," "The Big Difference," "Who Cares About Human Rights?," "Who Cares About Natural Resources?," "Who Cares About America's Growth?," "The Path to Peace," and "How to Argue with a Republican and win!"

x JK2313
1960
#114

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FLORIDA
DEMOCRATIC STATE HEADQUARTERS
ORANGE COURT HOTEL
POST OFFICE BOX 1273, ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FLORIDA
LIST OF MEMBERS OF STANDING NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEES

RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM COMMITTEE	HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, SENATOR UNITED STATES SENATE SENATE OFFICE BLDG, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
	MRS. CHRISTINE MAXWELL POST OFFICE BOX 1206 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE	HON. WILLIAM C. LANTAFF 919 ALFRED I. duPONT BUILDING MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
	MISS ALICE McMAHON ROUTE 1, BOX 105 MAITLAND, FLORIDA
RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE	HON. D. R. MATTHEWS, M. C. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HOUSE OFFICE BLDG., WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
	MRS. GLORIA STRITZINGER 2215 N. MAGNOLIA AVENUE PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE	JAMES M. MILLIGAN, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE POST OFFICE BOX 1273 ORLANDO, FLORIDA
	MRS. JOHN R. HIMES 2927 HAWTHORNE ROAD TAMPA 11, FLORIDA

 #115

X JK2313
1960

CHAIRMAN COLLINS: The nominee and the next President of the United States, Senator John Kennedy.

(Applause)

SENATOR KENNEDY: Governor Collins, Chairman Butler, Governor Brown and my mother and my sister, under the official procedures of this convention, it is not possible for me to give you an answer to your nomination until Friday night, but I think you can guess what the answer will be.

(Applause)

Foiur years ago, in another great city, on the occasion of our 1956 Democratic Convention, I came to the platform and moved that the name of our Vice Presidential nominee, Senator Kefauver, be made unanimous. Therefore, I have some recognition of the feeling of my friend and colleague, Senator Johnson, and my friend and colleague, Senator Symington. (Applause)

Their generosity and the generosity of the other favorite sons in moving that this nomination be made by acclamation, I think, gives us promise of going to the people of the United States in this election as a strong and United Party in all parts of the United States (Applause).

I hope that those who have so loyally supported them will join with me. Lhis is an important election. In many ways ~~xxxx~~ the most important election in the history of this country. All of us in this room and across the cojntry are united together in our devosion to this country.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306 - BILTMORE HOTEL
SWITCHBOARD MA 5-3500

Hold for Release
Until 5 p.m. PDT
Thursday, July 14

#116

X JK2313
1960

ADDRESS BY GOV. LUTHER H. HODGES
OF NORTH CAROLINA

AT FOURTH SESSION, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
Los Angeles, California
Thursday, July 14, 1960

Mr. Chairmen, Fellow Delegates, Fellow Americans, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a high honor for me to be chosen as one of four Governors to address this great Convention and to represent the South in expressing our devotion to the Democratic Party, as well as our hopes and plans for its victory this fall. It is good for our great national Party to hear a grass-roots report from all regions of our nation.

May I say at the outset that the strength of our nation is dependent upon the combined strength of its various regions. We will not have maximum strength and stability without maximum understanding and cooperation between all regions and states. This strength is absolutely essential if we are to survive as a free nation and if we are to maintain our leadership in the family of nations.

During the past year I have made visits or speeches in various parts of the United States, including New England, New York, the South, the Midwest and California. Along with eight other governors, I visited the Soviet Union for several weeks. This trip carried us into every major region of the Soviet Union where we talked at length with governmental officials high and low and with average citizens in the cities and on the farms.

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JK2313
1960 #118

ABC RADIO & TELEVISION

CONVENTION NEWS

American Broadcasting Company • Hollywood 27, California

July 12, 1960

BEATS AND EXCLUSIVES HIGHLIGHT FIRST DAY OF
ABC CONVENTION COVERAGE

Los Angeles, July 12-- The 1960 Democratic Presidential Convention moved into its second day here today and ABC's army of television and radio commentators -- under the supervision of ABC News Chief John Daly -- again fanned out to every vantage point in this sprawling convention city to give the Networks nation-wide audience the type of comprehensive coverage that saw ABC score several beats on opening day.

Yesterday ABC-TV and Radio kept the nation's viewers on top of fast-breaking opening day events by special "live" telecasts, exclusive "Convention floor" interviews and comprehensive reports from ABC newsmen stationed throughout the city.

ABC-TV logged five hours of coverage time Monday which, when added to its two hours of pre-convention coverage Saturday and Sunday, brings a total of seven hours the convention telecasting from Los Angeles. ABC Radio has piled up more than six hours of broadcasting time thus far, making a combined total of over 13 hours of convention coverage so far.

(MORE)

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

JK2313
1960

#119

Speech by
Governor Abraham Ribicoff
of Connecticut
Democratic National Convention
Los Angeles California

July 14, 1960

The nomination of Senator John Kennedy by this Convention will stand as a profound moment in history.

It represents a long and well-considered act by our party.

It emphasizes again that when the need for leadership has been greatest, the Democratic Party has given to the nation and to the world men of strength and vision, of sensitivity to human needs, of unswerving devotion to the ways of universal peace and justice.

It offers to American voters a leader of unshakeable faith in the United States as a nation to which people of good will everywhere can look in reassurance, in trust and in respect.

How great is the need for such leadership we all know well.

How fully aware we are of what will be required of us to provide this leadership is reflected by the platform we have adopted in this Convention.

How eminently qualified Senator Kennedy is to provide that leadership and to energize the blueprint offered by our platform of what America can and must be has been made abundantly clear by the depth of his thinking and the breadth of his vision on all things touching the lives and destinies of all people.

His concern embraces not only his fellow-Americans but those in other lands. It extends to peoples in dark corners of the world who are now experiencing an awakening of the mind; who are reaching toward the light of human dignity and decency.

We have nominated Senator Kennedy in the conviction that he strongly senses that we live in times when the area of human activity is so vast, reaching

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

x JK2313
1960
#120

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X JK2313
1960 #121

TELEVIDEO NEWS

SUITE 304 • 8831 SUNSET BLVD. • LOS ANGELES 46, CALIF. • OLympia 7-2900

July 1960

TO: DELEGATION CHAIRMEN
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

TELEVIDEO NEWS and SPOT NEWS have combined facilities to provide you with motion picture service for television and audio tape service for radio.

The Democractic National Committee, Public Affairs Office requested that we provide these services to you, at the lowest possible cost, with optimum quality. This we have done.

We will be available, tentatively, at the National Headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel. You will be notified of other locations as they are established.

We request that you call us, first, to schedule your requirements and expedite shipment to your home stations. The phone numbers for our service are as follows:

TELEVIDEO NEWS:	OLYMPIA 72900
SPOT NEWS:	DUNKIRK 80329

From: Press Office
Senator John F. Kennedy for President
1315 Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

JK2313
1960 #122

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY (Approximately 7:00 P.M., PDT, July 15, 1960)

REMARKS OF SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, JULY 15, 1960

THE NEW FRONTIER

With a deep sense of duty and high resolve, I accept your nomination.

I accept it with a full and grateful heart -- without reservation -- and with only one obligation -- the obligation to devote every effort of body, mind and spirit to lead our Party back to victory and our nation back to greatness.

I am grateful, too, that you have provided me with such an eloquent statement of our Party's platform. Pledges which are made so eloquently are made to be kept. "The Rights of Man" -- the civil and economic rights essential to the human dignity of all men -- are indeed our goal and our first principles. This is a platform on which I can run with enthusiasm and conviction.

And I am grateful, finally, that I can rely in the coming months on so many others -- on a distinguished running-mate who brings unity to our ticket and strength to our platform, Lyndon Johnson -- on one of the most articulate statesmen of our time, Adlai Stevenson -- on a great spokesman for our needs as a nation and a people, Stuart Symington -- and on that fighting campaigner whose support I welcome, President Harry S. Truman.

I feel a lot safer now that they are on my side again. And I am proud of the contrast with our Republican competitors. For their ranks are apparently so thin that not one challenger has come forth with both the competence and the courage to make theirs an open convention.

I am fully aware of the fact that the Democratic Party, by nominating someone of my faith, has taken on what many regard as a new and hazardous risk -- new, at least, since 1928. But I look at it this way: the Democratic Party has once again placed its confidence in the American people, and in

x JK2313
1960
#123

From: Press Office
Senator John F. Kennedy for President
1315 Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

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(more)

X JK2313
1960 #124

Publicity Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles

For more information call:
MA 5-3500, ext. 74,75,76,77

For Release: Immediately

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Washington, D. C., Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Director of Women's Activities, will hold a coffee for the new women members of the Democratic National Committee and women of the press covering the 1960 Convention at 11 a.m., Friday, July 15 in Room 2227 and 2228 in the Biltmore Hotel.

The new Committeewoman are:

ALABAMA: Ruth Johnson Owens, 1208 Vista Lane, Birmingham
ARIZONA: Mrs. Henry Larson, 4701 North 24th, Phoenix
CANAL ZONE: Adelaide K. Eisenman, P.O. Box 4402, Panama, R.P. Can. Zn.
COLORADO: Mrs. Charles Graham, 2345 Routt Street, Lakewood
FLORIDA: Mrs. J. O'Neal Cox, 1639 Northwest 11th Road, Gainesville
GEORGIA: Mrs. Bruce Shaeffer, Toccoa
IDAHO: Miss Ellen Healy, 1221 E. Lakeshore Drive, Coeur d'Alene
INDIANA: Mrs. Margaret Afflis Johnston, 5354 N. Meridan, Indianapolis
KENTUCKY: Mrs. J. Murray Blue, Providence
LOUISIANA: Mrs. Jimmy Davis, Governor's Mansion, Baton Rouge
MINNESOTA: Mrs. Geri Joseph, 5 Red Cedar Lane, Minneapolis
MISSISSIPPI: Mrs. Alton Phillips, Macon
MONTANA: Mrs. Frances Logan, Charlo
NEVADA: Mrs. Gertrude Gottschalk, 10 Circle Drive, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Mrs. Winifred E. Hartigan, 145 Charles St., Rochester
NORTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Herbert McKay, Chapel Hill
OKLAHOMA: Mrs. Mary Katherine Mason, Shattuck
OREGON: Mrs. Alice Corbett, 2222 N. Schyler Street, Portland
TEXAS: Mrs. H. H. Weinert, 203 E. Koepsel Street, Seguin
UTAH: Miss Lucy Redd, 669 Eleventh Avenue, Salt Lake City
WASHINGTON: Mrs. Zelma Morrison, 915 Capitol Way, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA: Mary Hart Davisson, 551 Center Avenue, Weston

X JK2313
1960 #125

Publicity Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles

For more information call:
MA 5-3500, ext. 74,75,76,77

For Release: Immediately

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FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

#126

JK2313
1960

SECONDING SPEECH FOR STUART SYMINGTON
BY REP. EMMANUEL CELLER

I rise to second the nomination of Stuart Symington. Let us not mince words. This country has been bereft of leadership for eight sterile years. In defense, we have been forced to negotiate from a position of weakness. In the conduct of foreign affairs, we, this mighty nation, have fumbled and stumbled and have been forced to endure the kind of humiliations we as a nation have never, and I emphasize never, suffered before.

On the domestic front, the farmers' plight has been multiplied three-fold; the moral issue underlying the fight for civil rights for all peoples has been disregarded by the Administration; national expansion in industry and services, both private and public, has tragically lagged; the immenseness of our great nation hovers like a fog over this land, stifling the natural confidence and optimism of our people.

If we choose wrongly today, we shall be charged by history, and rightly so, of vast criminal neglect. There is only one right choice -- Stuart Symington.

The quiet courage that needs no embroidering from Madison Avenue; the knowledge of our defense structure, born out of experience and attention to duty; a sensitivity to human needs; the understanding of the dignity of every human soul, regardless of race, creed or color; the proven qualities of leadership evidence in private enterprise as well as in public office in both the Executive and Legislative branches of the government; the heritage that geography has given him in understanding the separate, yet related, demands of all of our regions -- North, South, East and West, all add up to one indisputable fact

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x JK2313
1960 #128

July, 1960

From: Press Office
Senator John F. Kennedy for President
1315 Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

After discussions with all elements of the Democratic Party leadership, I have reached the conclusion that it would be the best judgment of the convention to nominate Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the office of vice president.

His long experience dates back to the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt. On four separate occasions he has been chosen unanimously by his Senate colleagues for the Democratic leadership of that body. He has earned the endorsement of all 50 states through his vigorous and positive leadership.

I have said many times that in these days of great challenge, Americans must have a vice president capable of dealing with the grave problems confronting this nation and the free world. We need men of strength if we are to be strong and if we are to prevail and lead the world on the road of freedom. Lyndon Johnson has demonstrated on many occasions his brilliant qualifications for the leadership we require today. I understand Governor David Lawrence of Pennsylvania will present his name in nomination and that Senator Jackson of Washington and Congressman William Dawson of Illinois will second it. I hope the convention will nominate Senator Johnson.

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X JK2313
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Los Angeles, California

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306 - BILTMORE HOTEL
SWITCHBOARD MA 5-3500

FOR A.M. RELEASE, FRIDAY,
JULY 15, 1960.

JK2313
1960

#131

Address by
ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA
Democratic National Convention
Los Angeles, California

July 14, 1960

THE CHALLENGE OF ABUNDANCE

It is an honor and a privilege to speak for the midwest at this great convention. The platform we have adopted here, and the man we have chosen to lead us to victory this fall, will usher in a new era in the political life of the United States of America. We are giving to the people of our nation the opportunity to meet the challenge of the future, to recognize not only the dangers but the tremendous opportunities that lie ahead, to face and overcome those dangers, and to grasp and make the most of these opportunities.

We live today in times more critical than ever before. For the first time in history we can choose acourse that will lead, on the one hand, to the destruction of civilization, --or, on the other hand, to an age of abundance in which it will be possible to provide enough food, clothing, and shelter for every man, woman, and child on earth.

Mankind has never before been faced with a choice of such magnitude. It is a dramatic choice between the extremes of self destruction and the abundant life.

The same power that can destroy a city can light a million homes. The same new methods and techniques of communication that can spread hate and prejudice and totalitarian slavery can bring education, under--standing and hope, --hope for freedom, hope for opportunity, hope for

* JK2313
1960

*132

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE: Immediate

Mrs. John (Mary) Spottswood, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Key West, Fla., is well adjusted to convention routines--she has attended three in the past 30 days.

She and her husband, a sheriff, arrived in Los Angeles for the Demo conclave fresh from the National Community TV confab in Miami.

Before that, they had attended the Florida Sheriffs' Convention in Fort Lauderdale. They passed up the Sheriffs' national convention this year for the first time.

Mrs. Spottswood, mother of four children, attended the Democratic conventions of 1952 and 1956, although this is her first experience as a delegate.

She is state committeewoman from Monroe County in Florida and is vice chairman of the 4th Congressional District.

X JK2313
1960 #133

CALIFORNIADELEGATION
HOLLYWOODK KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL
GOLD ROOM
HOllywood 9-6287

Jerry Maher
Press Secretary

A Los Angeles newspaper carries a story Monday morning that an early draft of Governor Edmund G. Brown"s statement to California's Delegates on Sunday stated the Delegation was being released and that that paragraph was subsequently deleted.

The draft in question had been prepared by a member of the Governor's staff as a basis for discussion at a meeting Sunday morning between Governor Brown, and about 10 delegates representing support for Johnson, Symington, Stevenson, and several members as yet undecided.

The Governor informed the group that it was his feeling that favorite sons should release their delegations so that the delegates could get on to direct attention on the genuine Presidential candidates.

The delegates supporting Johnson, Symington and Stevenson asked the Governor if he would be willing to withhold endorsement of Senator Kennedy and release of the Delegation.

The Governor stated that he intended to announce his personal support for Senator Kennedy but was perfectly agreeable to not taking further action beyond that, until later in the week.

The paragraph referring to release of the Delegation was deleted from the staff draft by the Governor as a courtesy to the Johnson and other spokesmen at the meeting, on the basis that no harm was done to put over the question of release of the Delegation until later.

The Governor is confident that a clear and solid majority on the Delegation supports Senator Kennedy and will cast their ballots for the Massachusetts Senator at the Convention.

X JK2313
1960 #134

Publicity Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Biltomore Hotel
Los Angeles

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

The fourth of a series of press conferences for Democratic Women Leaders will be held at 9:30 AM on MONDAY, JULY 11th, in the Biltmore Bowl, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles. The topic will be: "I'm Running for Office." Participants will be:

Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, Portland, Oregon - candidate for the United States Senate. Wife of the late Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon, former member of the House of Representatives of Oregon - 1950, 1952, 1954.

MRS. Katherine Elkus White, Red Bank, New Jersey, candidate for United States House of Representatives from 3rd District, New Jersey. Present Democratic State Vice-Chairman of New Jersey. Former Mayor of Red Bank - 1950, 1952, 1954. Delegate at large to five conventions.

Miss Dorothy G. O'Brien, De Kalb, Illinois, candidate for the United States House of Representatives from 15th District of Illinois. Present Democratic State Vice-Chairman for Northern Illinois. Ran for Congress in 1958 - defeated by 5633 votes.

Mrs. Rudd Brown, La Canads, California, candidate for the United States House of Representatives from 21st District of California. Granddaughter of William Jennings Bryan. Daughter of former Congress-woman Ruth Bryan Owen. Ran for Congress in 1958-defeated by 9097 votes.

Mrs. Grace Sloan, Clarion, Pennsylvania, candidate for Treasurer of Pennsylvania. President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women. Former candidate for Congress.

Katie Louchheim, Washington, D.C. Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee will be Moderator.

For additional information call: MA 5-3500, EXTENSIONS 74, 75, 76, 77 - Room 2228 - BILTMORE HOTEL.

7/10/60

JK2313
1960 #135

Democratic National Committee
Publicity Department,
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2306
MA 5-3500 - Ext. 185

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TV Comedian Steve Allen, will act as master of ceremonies for the entire two-hour entertainment spectacle during the final night of the Democratic National Convention at Memorial Coliseum, Friday,(July 15).

Edwin H. Knopf is producer of the presentation, which is titled "48 Plus Two". Allen will present an eight-piece musical combination as a special feature of his own act.

"Forty-eight Plus Two," will be presented prior to the acceptance speeches, the political highlight of the Friday night session.

BP 4:00 P.M.
7/9/60

-EL-

x JK2313
1960

#136

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: MAdison 5-3500

MEMORANDUM: To correspondents and to candidate headquarters

The Los Angeles Fire Department has asked us to call attention to regulations which forbid placing tables, picture easels and other such objects in the hotel corridors. Also, all decorations, banners, etc., must be flame-proof.

In case of doubt, telephone Captain Buxton at MAdison 8-6161.

X JK2313
1960 #137

COOPERATING SPONSORS

Cooperating with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Los Angeles Press Club were the following organizations contributing to the support of this undertaking:

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BILTMORE HOTEL

CARNATION COMPANY

KERR PUBLISHING COMPANY

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

LOS ANGELES COLISEUM COMMISSION

LOS ANGELES CONVENTION BUREAU, INC.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

WELTON BECKETT AND ASSOCIATES

1050

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Telephone #138
HUNTLEY 2-4010

404 SOUTH BIXEL ST.
P. O. BOX 3696
LOS ANGELES 54

To All News Media Representatives:

This pre-Democratic National Convention press kit has been prepared by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for your use both before and during the meeting with the co-operation of the Greater Los Angeles Press Club.

Every effort was made to include factual and interesting information on Los Angeles and the facilities to be used by convention delegates so that you might have a clearer picture of our city prior to your arrival.

We hope you will keep this kit for ready reference as our supply is limited and additional copies will not be available at the convention.

We are grateful for the opportunity to have you visit Los Angeles. If it is for the first time, we hope you will enjoy the new experience. If you have been here before, you will be interested in the many changes that have taken place.

In any event, we welcome you to our city and hope that the information provided to you will be useful in your coverage of the convention.

Cordially,

James S. Cantlen
President

X JK2313
1960 #139

L E A D E R S H I P

(To the tune of EVERYTHING'S COMING UP ROSES
-by Jule Styne from the musical Gypsy.)

Short version for Group Singing

Leadership
Turns the tide
Gonna have the whole world on our side
Starting here
Starting now
Thats why everyone's voting for Johnson
Need a man
Who says "can"
We'll have nothing to hit! but the heights.
LBJ, all the way
I can see
Happy days
The man to do the job is now in view
LBJ will make everything rosy
For me and for you.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
ROOM 2306 -BILTMORE HOTEL
EXT 181

7/9/60

#140

X JK2313
1960

DELEGATE ARRIVALS --JULY 10

Additions to original arrival data:

	TIME	MODE
Mississippi--35 delegates	6:05 p.m.	So.Pac. #1
Massachusettes--group	11:40 a.m.	AAL 2011
" --"	4:25 p.m.	AAL 11
Oregon-- Joan Corbett	4:15 p.m.	WAL 627
Minn.-- Leeds Bauman	5:37 a.m.	WAL 763
Montana--Bill Renourd	2:25 p.m.	WAL 5
Horace Casey	9:25 p.m.	WAL 65
Maryland--16 delegates	9:45 a.m.	Union Pacific
Utah-- Francis Fowles	12:55 p.m.	WAL 425
Harold Rees	" "	" "
Robert Lenaghen	1:55 p.m.	WAL 61
Idaho-- N.Hansen	" "	" "
Washington-- John Petrich(St.Sen.)	12:15 p.m.	WAL 1
Missouri--St.Louis Mayor Raymond	1:25 p.m.	TWA 77
R.Tucker		
Senator Frank Reller	" "	" "
New York--John Peterson (ch. Schenectady County Dem.Org.)	2:40 p.m.	TWA 7
10 delegates	6:55 p.m.	AAL 35
Ohio--80 delegates	4:22 p.m.	TWA charter
Gov.Mike DiSalle	" "	" "
Penn.--McKeesport Mayor Jakomas	11:05 p.m.	TWA 29
Albert M.Greenfield	12:10 p.m.	TWA 51
Conn.--Mr.&Mrs Arthur White	12:30 p.m.	AAL 1
Miss Beverly Shindell	12:30 p.m.	" "
Kentucky--20 delegates incl.Gov.Combs	6.p.m.	AAL 29
Texas-- group	1 p.m.	AAL 85

#141

Wednesday Morning, March 23, 1960 X JK2313 1960

A 'Cruel Deception'?

Are we foisting "a cruel deception on the American people if we try to persuade them they can have civil defense through underground shelters in the next war"?

That's the question that New Jersey's Governor Meyner raised in a speech in Sacramento, Calif., last week, and it's a question which has been bothering many people.

Governor Meyner didn't put it as a question. To the contrary, he bluntly stated his belief that underground shelters are not the answer to nuclear warfare. The only answer in his eyes is the prevention of any such warfare.

He is, of course, at odds with Governor Rockefeller of New York on the shelters. The Empire State's chief executive has urged a compulsory shelter construction program that would cost more than $1 billion for New York State.

It has been noted, however, that the reception accorded Mr. Rockefeller's plan was cool. Apparently, a lot of people are in agreement with Governor Meyner when he says that the shelters would be rendered useless because they would be buried under a mountain of radioactive rubble if "a city like San Francisco or Newark or Los Angeles or Trenton were to be hit by a few megaton bombs."

Furthermore, Meyner puts his finger on one very worrisome aspect of placing our reliance on shelters, and that is that while they might protect some of the populace, they would furnish no protection against the contamination of air, food and water to the people when they had to emerge from them. And no shelters that we have heard of—at least those that might be considered within reason—can be regarded as being suitable for a lengthy period of occupancy.

So instead of spending billions of dollars on shelters that might not be worth 10 cents in a nuclear attack, Meyner proposes that we use our resources to build a peaceful world from which the threat of catastrophic atomic warfare would be forever removed.

This is a dream, of course, and it is a dream that does not belong to New Jersey's governor alone. The wish for peace, for freedom from fear, is universal. Can we buy its fulfillment? Perhaps. At least that is the premise upon which Governor Meyner bases his objection to a shelter-building program.

In the final analysis, what Meyner said so graphically in Sacramento is what has been said before: the world has reached a stage where there no longer is an alternative to peace.

#142

X JK2313

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X JK2313
1960 #144

To Newsmen Coming to L. A. to Cover Democratic Convention

We'll Roll Out the Red Carpet For You

—The Greater Los Angeles Press Club

JAMES McNAMARA
President of the Greater Los Angeles Press Club

The 8 BALL

Los Angeles Press Club
600 N. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles 4
Vol. VIII, No. 6 June, 1960

Lavish Programs Planned for Visiting Newsmen

The Greater Los Angeles Press Club is proud and happy to welcome the working press of the world to our city and to our new home. .

Less than three weeks before the Democratic convention activities get underway with convening of the platform committee, the Press Club will move to its new quarters at 600 North Vermont Avenue.

It's going to be close, but we've been planning for this a long time and we will do everything we can to entertain and serve you.

Our program chairman, Humphrey Owen of The Times, aided by scores of members, is working up entertainment on a lavish scale for every night of the convention, starting July 5.

Saturday, the 9th of July, we plan a major party. All the candidates who are in town are invited. We are asking the top names of Hollywood to drop by. Even if we hold things down, it will be the biggest party the club ever held.

Ever since he opened his mouth at a Press Club board of directors meeting last year and suggested the need, Bill Hipple of the American Airlines has been in charge of a convention committee.

He had the job of putting together all the subcommittees to pe-

(continued on page 2)

Everything for Working Press At New PC Home

We intend to provide plenty of fun at the Press Club during mid-July, but it also will be a place to work.

Anyone who wants to get away from the Sports Arena or the convention press room at the Biltmore to think about his material in peace and quiet can find a hideaway at the club.

We are setting up a room with typewriters, telephones (pay), teletype, probably Western Union, and whatever else appears necessary. Out-of-town newspapers, TV sets, etc., will be there. There will be everything for the WORKING press.

Come Early and Help Us Celebrate 13th Birthday

The Greater Los Angeles Press Club will celebrate its 13th birthday this month by moving into its new building.

The club started in 1947 with a post office box. It moved to the Case Hotel, across the street from the Examiner, and later to the Ambassador.

There was talk for years about buying our own building, and we saved the money we earned during the slot machine days. Nothing happened, though, until the Ambassador notified us we had to move out at the end of July, just after the convention. They are tearing out our part of the old building for a new 12-story addition.

The local papers had carried stories about the old Theatre Mart being ready to close. The fire department wanted some extensive and expensive remodeling done.

After a run of more than 25 years, the famed play, "The Drunkard," finally had to close.

Not because the name was appropriate, but because the price was right and the timing perfect, we took it over.

By the time we move in this month, we will have spent about $50,000, probably more, remodeling the place to please the fire department, outfitting card and pool rooms, building a new glassed-in bar room overlooking the beautiful patio, and building an entirely new kitchen for $20,000, plus equipment.

The club nearly failed the first couple of years, despite a first-year queen who, our directors said, "has the potentialities of stardom," Marilyn Monroe.

We were actually bankrupt, but friends bailed us out.

The club has always served as much more than a socializing center.

It has been a forum for the top news names of the decade. **President Harry Truman** was an early guest speaker. Recently we have had **Vice-President Richard Nixon** and **Sen. John Kennedy** at major dinner events.

We have established a news writing and news photography awards program which we think is second to none. Prizes last year totaled $3,000, with $1,000 for the best news story. This year the prizes may hit the $7,000 mark.

Control of the club is in the hands of the working press, radio and TV newscasters. Only they, the active members, may vote.

A sister corporation, the E-Ball Welfare Foundation, is a charitable institution. It was established several years ago after the Daily News was sold and a lot of newspapermen were out of work.

The Foundation has received tremendous support. It is the owner of the new Press Club building. When loans are paid off, it will have a regular income for its work, which is necessarily silent but large and important.

President's Greetings

Gentlemen:

Everything we have is yours.

As I write this, workmen are banging away on additions to our building.

Moving day is just ahead of your arrival. We hope to have all of you out sometime during the convention to help us celebrate the realization of our dream of owning our own place.

We're going to have plenty of things doing for your enjoyment. Several committees have worked hard for months on this. In fact, it began to look as if we, not the Democrats, were holding a convention.

Day or night, to work or play, come and make yourself at home. If you don't see it, ask for it.

—James McNamara, President,
Greater Los Angeles Press Club.

Newsweek

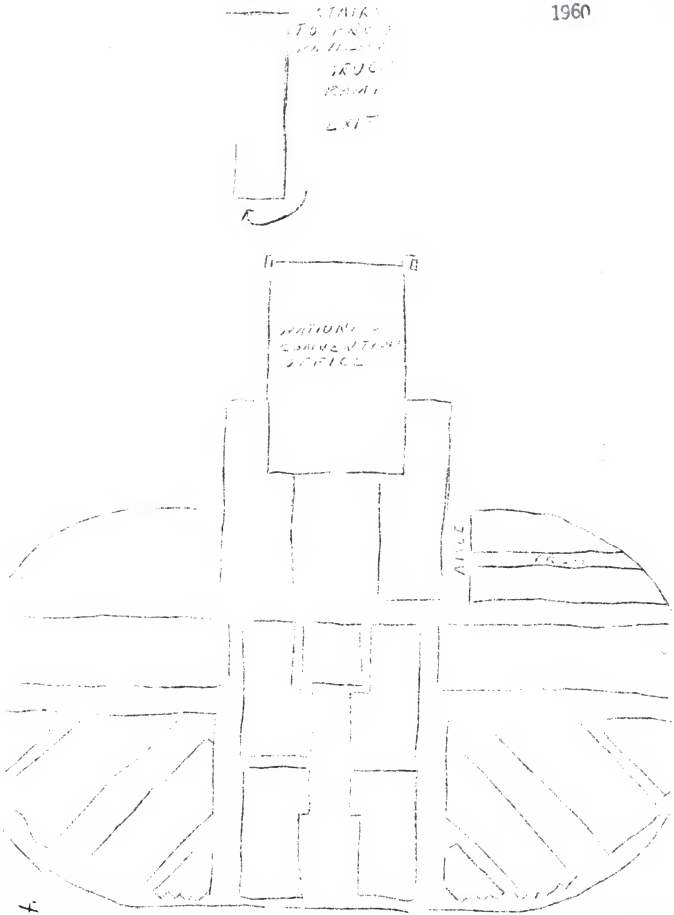
x JK2313
1960
#15

know the POLITICAL SCORE

read NEWSWEEK

WEST (VIP) ramp ↗ to Coliseum

X JK2313 #146
1960



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1960

#47

Office of Women's Activities
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1001 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

SPEECH BY: MRS. KATIE LOUCHHEIM
Vice Chairman,
Democratic National Committee

BEFORE: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
Monday, July 11, 1960
Los Angeles, California

Good evening.

For the women of the Democratic Party, this convention marks the 60th anniversary of participation. It was in 1900 that the first woman delegate journeyed to a Democratic National Convention. She traveled all the way from Salt Lake City to Kansas City--a long trip for those days--to make a seconding speech for William Jennings Bryan.

That year there were only four states where women were allowed to vote....a fact which probably accounts for the election of William McKinley.

This convention also marks the 40th anniversary of women's suffrage. Proudly armed with their newly acquired votes, women made their first appearance in numbers at the 1920 Convention in San Francisco. A contemporary writer describes it like this:

"The ladies were arrayed across the gallery above the speakers' platform, where they lent beauty, dignity, and occasionally a piece of verbal counsel to the proceedings."

If the same writer could take a look at this convention hall I'm sure he would be astonished to find that the ladies present have traded in 1920's dignity in the balcony for 1960's bargaining position on the floor.

This year for the first time we have a woman chairing her state delegation. This trail blazer is the charming and able Congresswoman from Oregon, Edith Green.

We have some other firsts for women in this convention. We have our first woman chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization headed by the capable National Committeewoman from Michigan, Margaret Price. And as co-chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business we have another National Committeewoman, a persuasive member of the Milwaukee Common Council, Vel Phillips.

Taken as a whole the women delegates and alternates to this 1960 convention are an impressive group. They serve in Congress and in state legislatures. They hold top offices in their state, county and city governments. Still others have their names on Democratic tickets and their sights set on the United States Senate and House and key posts in state government.

They are also wives, mothers, grandmothers, teachers, writers, businesswomen, labor leaders and just plain homemakers. They have varied interests and backgrounds but they have in common a deep concern for their country and its future. They are issues-minded, candidate-minded and organization-minded. In short, their common denominator is that they are POLITICIANS....feminine gender.

All together 606 women delegates and alternates have come here to Los Angeles from the 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and the voteless District of Columbia.

(MORE)

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel - National Committee Switchboard: MA 5-3500

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Here are some key telephone numbers for working press coverage of the Democratic National Convention:

United Press International, Rex Room of Biltmore Hotel -- Madison 5-5030. Sports Arena (manned during actual convention sessions) -- Richmond 6-1191.

UPI special convention wire desk, Rex Room, Biltmore, Madison 5-55937. Sports Arena, manned during sessions, Richmond 6-1557.

Associated Press, Rex Room, Biltmore, Madison 5-5741. Sports Arena, Richmond 6-1482.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Biltmore, Madison 5-5921. CBS Crash phone, Madison 5-8016.

American Broadcasting Company, Biltmore, Madison 5-5801. Sports Arena, Richmond 6-1271.

National Broadcasting Company, Biltmore, Madison 5-5881. Sports Arena, Richmond 7-4321.

Local Press Special, Convention Workrooms:

City News Service, Madison 5-7601

Examiner, Richmond 8-1212

Herald-Express, Richmond 8-0226

Mirror-News, Madison 5-2227

Times, Madison 6-6777

Hollywood Citizen-News, Hollywood 9-1234

Local Radio Stations:

KABC	Normandy 3-3311
KBIG	Hollywood 3-3205
KDAY	Hollywood 1-9981
KFAC	Webster 8-0161
KFI	Dunkirk 2-2121
KFOX	Spruce 5-2086
KFWB	Hollywood 3-5151
KHJ	Hollywood 2-2133
KLAC	Hollywood 2-7271
KMPC	Hollywood 9-5341
KNX	Hollywood 9-1212
KPOP	Dunkirk 8-2345
KRKD	Capitol 5-4116

Local Television Stations

KABC (ABC)	Normandy 3-3311	
KCOP	Hollywood 2-7311	
KHJ	Hollywood 2-2133	
KTTV	Hollywood 2-7111	
KNXT (CBS)	Ho. 9-1212	
KRCA (NBC)	Thornwall 5-7000	
KTLA	Ho. 9-3181	

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel -- National Committee Switchboard MA53500

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

FOR FIRST SESSION OF THE 1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Revised July 10)

MONDAY, JULY 11

Convention convenes at 5 p.m.

Invocation by His Eminence James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles.

Presentation of Colors by the Color Guards.

The National Anthem, led by the stars of the Committee for the Arts under the musical direction of Johnny Green, with John T. Boudreau's Democratic Brass Band.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the Hon. Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor, Second District, County of Los Angeles.

The Salute to our 49th and 50th States.

Official Call to the Convention by Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, Secretary, Democratic National Committee.

Presentation of Gavel by the Hon. Cobb L. Chase of South Dakota.

Resolution on Temporary Rules by Mrs. Vel Phillips, co-chairman, Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and National Committeewoman from Wisconsin.

Address of Welcome by the Hon. Norris Poulson, Mayor of Los Angeles.

Address by the Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Governor of California.

Address by the Hon. Paul Ziffren, Chairman, California Convention Committee.

Address by the Hon. Paul M. Butler, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

Recommendations for Temporary Officers of the Convention.

Address of the Hon. Frank Church, United States Senator from Idaho and Temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention.

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business from the Hon. Herschel Loveless, Governor of Iowa, Chairman, and Mrs. Vel Phillips, National Committeewoman from Wisconsin, Co-Chairman.

Address by Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Vice Chairman and Director of Women's Activities, Democratic National Committee.

A Spiritual by the Menturn Glee, under the direction of Mr. Charles Turner.

Benediction by Bishop Gerald Kennedy, the Methodist Church of the Los Angeles Area.

The National Anthem.

Adjournment.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

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Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
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CHAIRMEN - STATE DELEGATIONS TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

ALABAMA
T. C. Almon

ALASKA
Governor William A. Egan

ARIZONA
Representative Stewart Udall

ARKANSAS
Tom Harper

CALIFORNIA
Senator Clair Engle

COLORADO
Lawrence Henry

CONNECTICUT
Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff

DELAWARE
William S. Potter

FLORIDA
Representative Bob Sikes

GEORGIA
Ernest Vandiver

HAWAII
John A. Burns

IDAHO
Senator Frank Church

ILLINOIS
Mayor Richard Daley, Chicago

INDIANA
To be selected

IOWA
Governor Herschel G. Loveless

KANSAS
Governor George Docking

KENTUCKY
Governor Bert T. Combs

LOUISIANA
Governor Jimmie H. Davis

MAINE
Senator Edmund Muskie

MARYLAND
Governor J.Millard Tawes

MASSACHUSETTS
Rep. John W. McCormack

MICHIGAN
Governor G. Mennen Williams

MINNESOTA
Senator Hubert Humphrey
Governor Orville Freeman

MISSISSIPPI
Governor Ross Barnett

MISSOURI
Governor James T. Blair, Jr.

MONTANA
Paul Cannon

NEBRASKA
Bernard J. Boyle

NEVADA
Senator Alan Bible

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bernard L. Boutin

NEW JERSEY
Governor Robert B. Meyner

NEW MEXICO
Governor John Burroughs

NEW YORK
Mayor Robert Wagner, N. Y. City

NORTH CAROLINA
To be selected

NORTH DAKOTA
Abner Larson

OHIO
William L. Coleman

OKLAHOMA
Gene McGill

OREGON
Representative Edith Green

PENNSYLVANIA
Governor David L. Lawrence

RHODE ISLAND
John McWeeney

SOUTH CAROLINA
Governor Ernest F. Hollings

SOUTH DAKOTA
To be selected

TENNESSEE
Governor Buford Ellington

TEXAS
Senator Lyndon B. Johnson

UTAH
Senator Frank E. Moss

Publicity Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles

#151

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1960

FOR RELEASE: A M NEWSPAPERS
SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1960

The women who will help choose the next Democratic Presidential nominee when the Democratic National Convention opens July 11 in Los Angeles are politicians to their finger tips, according to Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Washington, D.C. Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Director of Women's Activities.

Unveiling a survey of the 353 women delegates and 253 women alternates on about 50 of the convention's 54 delegations, Mrs. Louchheim said, "These women are politicians and proud of it because every one of them knows that good government depends on the people who take an active and partisan interest in public affairs."

About 20 per cent of the women at the convention will be public office holders---either elected or appointed----at the state, county or municipal level, Mrs. Louchheim said. She added, "We're just a little short of federal appointees at the moment, but we expect the Democratic President we elect in November to remedy that next year."

Among the officeholders are six Congresswomen, two Secretaries of State, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, a State Treasurer, a State Highway Commissioner, a Commerce Commissioner, a Public Utilities Commissioner, a Fair Employment Practices Commissioner, a Director of Industrial Relations, half a dozen State Senators, a dozen State Representatives, a variety of State Board members, County officials and one deputy sheriff.

Two thirds of the women delegates and alternates hold offices in the Democratic Party organization, according to Mrs. Louchheim. "We didn't even count the presidents and past presidents of Democratic Women's Clubs because that would be an unfair comparison with the men delegates," she said.

The majority of the women say they went into politics because they liked a certain candidate for office and wanted to

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1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

HOTEL ASSIGNMENTS FOR STATE DELEGATIONS

STATE	HOTEL
Alabama	Teris
Alaska	Biltmore
Arizona	Mayan
Arkansas	Statler-Hilton
California	Hollywood-Knickerbocker
Colorado	Chancellor
Connecticut	Sheraton-West
Delaware	Ambassador
Florida	Biltmore
Georgia	Mayflower
Hawaii	Biltmore
Idaho	New Clark Hotel
Illinois	Hayward
Indiana	Hollywood-Roosevelt
Iowa	Statler-Hilton
Kansas	Alexandria
Kentucky	Commodore
Louisiana	Santa Ynez Inn
Maine	Blair House
Maryland	Biltmore
Massachusetts	Statler-Hilton
Michigan	Statler-Hilton
Minnesota	Statler-Hilton
Mississippi	Blair House
Missouri	Statler-Hilton
Montana	Hollywood-Plaza
Nebraska	Hollywood Inn
Nevada	Alexandria
New Hampshire	Biltmore
New Jersey	Statler-Hilton
New Mexico	Alexandria
New York	Ambassador
North Carolina	Statler-Hilton

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Democratic National Committee
Publicity
Biltmore Hotel
Room 2306
MA 5-3500- Ext.181

VIP additional arrivals July 9

	TIME	MODE	TITLE
Joseph Ward	4:25 p.m.	AAL 11	Mass.State Chrm.
L.Fountain	7:55 p.m.	AAL 75	Cong. N.C.
A.Clark&Former Gov. George Leader	7:55 p.m.	AAL 75	Sen. Penn.
Senator John Kennedy	12:30 p.m.	AAL 1	
Orville Freeman	3:56 p.m.	TWA(charter)	Gov. Minn.
Eugene McCarthy	3:56 p.m.	TWA (charter)	Sen.Minn.
Robert High	1:25 p.m.	TWA 77	Mayor,Miami Beach,Fla.
Lewis Ritter	1:25 p.m.	TWA 77	Mayor,Jacksonville, Fla.
Howard Cannon& wife	12:30 p.m.	WAL 9	Sen. Nevada
L.Marion Cressette	6:05 p.m.	So.Pac.	St.Sen.S.C.
Rembert Dennis	6:05 p.m.	So.Pac.	St.Sen. S.C.
Sen.Stuart Symington	11:42 a.m.	UAL 654	
Mayor&Mrs.F. McDonald	1:30 p.m.	TWA 77	Indiana
Sen.&Mrs.Proxmire	" "	" "	Wisconsin
Mayor Erastus Corning	2:40 p.m.	TWA 7	Albany,N.Y.
Sam David	" "	" "	N.Y.C.Counc.
Bill Sermon	12:10 a.m.	TWA 81	Mayor,Independence,Mo.
L.Chapleau	6:55 p.m.	AAL 35	Asst.toPaul Butler
Sen.Theodore Greene	7:55 p.m.	AAL 75	Rhode Island
Sen. Young	" "	" "	Ohio
Sen.Pepper	1:25 p.m.	TWA 77	Florida

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#154

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

A serious undercurrent pervades the Hollywood hoopla provided by the movie glamor at the convention.

Rank-and-file members of some of the Hollywood unions are buttonholing delegates - or whoever will listen- to tell about one of Hollywood's most serious problems - the growing trend to move film production overseas with a loss of jobs to the crafts.

Hollywood currently is one of the soft employment spots in the nation.

Richard F. Walsh, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, is conferring with George Meany of the AFL-CIO, president. This subject is being discussed.

Union members were hopeful that "runaway production" could be included in some way in the Democratic platform. But this seems out of the question.

They are now talking about reviving the idea of Congressional legislation. A bill introduced in the last session was pigenholed in committee.

The gravity of the problem is illustrated by 47 major Hollywood features to be made in Europe this year.

Overseas production will be one of the major issues to be debated at the International union's own convention which starts Aug. 1 in Chicago.

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1960
#156

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Formal hearings have been concluded...Platform drafts are to be considered Tuesday afternoon.

CREDENTIAL HEARINGS

Meeting, July 11, Sheraton-West Hotel, 9:30 a.m., Regency Room.

RULES COMMITTEE

Sierra Room, Statler Hilton Hotel 11:00 a.m.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

July 11, 9:30 a.m., Sierra Room, Statler Hilton Hotel

CALIFORNIA HOST COMMITTEE:

9:30 a.m., Breakfast sponsored by New York State Chairman Pendergast, and Carmine DeSapio, Ambassador Hotel.

10:00 a.m., Free showing of "Can Can"

12:00 P.m., Luncheon in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt;
Hosts: Sen. Mike Moroney and Mrs. Al Lasker, Romanoff's

2:00 p.m. Premiere of "Inherit the Wind"

9:00 p.m. Cocktail and Supper Party in honor of David Mac Donald of the Steelworkers, sponsored by Ronald Reagan

9:30 to 2 a.m. Dinner Dance at the Ambassador Hotel, sponsored by the Host Committee.

11 p.m. (approximately) Formal Supper Dance. Ambassador Hotel. By invitation

TUESDAY, JULY 12

9:00 to 11 a.m. Nationalities Division Meeting, Rendezvous Room, Biltmore Hotel

9:00 to 11 a.m. Modern California Living Tour

NEW ENGLAND STATES:

Delegates and alternates of New England states at 9:00 a.m. Statler-Hilton, Toastmaster Cong. John McCormick, Speakers, Gov. Abraham Ribicoff, Senator John Kennedy, Governor Foster Furcolo.

SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREYS

12:30 a.m. Statler Hilton hotel meeting with supporters from

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

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1960 #157

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SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREYS

12:30 a.m. Statler Hilton hotel meeting with supporters from

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1960 #158

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: MAdison 5-3500

SCHEDULE FOR TODAY - SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1960 (TENTATIVE)

PLATFORM COMMITTEE:

Open hearings were concluded Friday, July 8.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE:

Reception for all delegates and alternates, Robinson Beverly Hills parking area.

RULES COMMITTEE:

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE:

Meeting, Monday, July 11, Sheraton-West Hotel, Regency Room.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:

Meeting, Monday, July 11, 9:30 a.m., Sierra Room, Statler Hilton Hotel.

CALIFORNIA HOST COMMITTEE:

1:00 - 4:00 p.m. Miss National Convention Beauty Contest Ambassador Hotel Swimming Pool.

4:30 - 7:30 p.m. Reception for Media Representatives hosted by Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the Beverly Hilton.

4:30 - 7:00 p.m. Outdoor reception for all delegates and alternates, Robinson parking area adjacent to the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

WOMEN'S DIVISION:

9:30 a.m. "Coffee with Katie", morning press conferences, hosted by Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Vice Chairman Democratic National Committee. Topic for Sunday, July 10, "My Husband is a Man Who..."

Topic for Monday, July 11: "I'm Running for Office." Participants will be women running for the United States Senate and House of Representatives: Miss Lucia Cormier, candidate for the Senate, Maine; Mrs. Richard Neuberger, candidate for the Senate, Oregon; Mrs. Rudd Brown, candidate for the House of Representatives, California-21st District; Miss Dorothy G. O'Brien, candidate for House of Representatives, 15th District, Illinois; Mrs. Katharine Elkus White, candidate for House of Representatives, 3rd District, New Jersey; Mrs. Grace Sloan, candidate for State treasurer, Pennsylvania.

SMATHERS HQ:

Reception: Florida delegation and guests, 5:30 - 7:30 p.m., Conference Room 1, Biltmore Hotel.

Luncheon: Florida delegation and Florida Press, 12:00 noon, Rendezvous Room, Biltmore Bowl.

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1960
#159

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

For Release:
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HOLLYWOOD SCRIBE AIDS DEMOS BY
WORKING ON REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Ten spokesmen for the Democratic Party will hammer home, during the 1960 Presidential campaign, what have been termed by an anonymous Hollywood screen writer as the ten outstanding failures of the Republican party during their past 7½ years in office.

The unnamed writer, whose hobby is writing and producing documentary films on public service issues such as conservation of natural resources, the highway program, and national defense, said the ten vital issues will become the controversial subjects for major speeches by Democratic leaders during the entire campaign. He added that they will also become the backbone of a documentary film to be produced soon to aid the Democratic Party to victory in 1960.

The Hollywood screenwriter, who insists on keeping his anonymity, cited ten Republican platform issues and how the Republicans fell down on the job during the past 8 years of frustration for the American people.

"In 1956," he said, "the Republican Party stated in its platform that it believed that 'basic to governmental integrity are unimpeachable ethical standards and irreproachable personal conduct by all people in government.' Proof of non-performance of this platform promise can be found in the fact that leading Republican appointees were forced to leave their posts as scandals of irregularities in office broke about their heads."

He said that an outstanding example of this was the Sherman Adams resignation after it was found that the "assistant President" had accepted expensive gifts in exchange for favors given to a Massachusetts industrialist.

The other nine Republican broken platform promises are as follows, the Hollywood scribe said:

1. Farm Platform: farmers were to have expanding peacetime markets.

Non-Performance -- net farm income for 1959 was 3½ billion dollars below 1952. Total net income loss to farmers in seven Eisenhower-

MORE - MORE - MORE

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DEMOCRATIC [illegible] COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: MAdison 5-3500

SCHEDULE OF PLANNED CAUCUSES BY STATE DELEGATIONS

STATE	HOUR	DATE	PLACE
Alabama	4:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Biltmore, Rooms 5 & 6
Alaska	2:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Biltmore, Suite 11115
Arizona	11:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Mayan Hotel
Arkansas	11:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton, East Garden Room
California	2:30 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Hollywood Knickerbocker Hollywood Room
Colorado	12:00 noon	Monday, 7/11	Chancellor Hotel
Connecticut	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Sheraton-West
Delaware	11:00 a.m.	Monday 7/11 Tuesday 7/12	Ambassador Hotel, Boulevard Room
Florida	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Biltmore, Conference Room #1
Georgia	4:00 p.m.	Saturday, 7/9	Biltmore, Room 8
Hawaii	(no caucus)		
Idaho	1:30 p.m.	Monday, 7/11	New Clark Hotel
Illinois	3:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Hayward Hotel
Indiana			
Iowa	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton, Golden State Room
Kansas	12:00 noon	Monday, 7/11	Alexandria Hotel
Louisiana	8:30 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Beverly Wilshire Hotel Stanhope Dining Room
Kentucky	9:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Commodor Hotel
Maine	8:30 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Blair House
Maryland	11:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Biltmore, Conference Room #2
Massachusetts	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton
Michigan	2:30 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Statler-Hilton, Buffalo Room
Minnesota	3:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Statler-Hilton
Mississippi	10:30 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	
Missouri	4:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	
Montana	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Hollywood Plaza
Nebraska	12:00 noon	Sunday, 7/10	Hollywood Inn
Nevada		Sunday, 7/10	
New Hampshire			

x JK2313
1960
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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

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Connecticut			
Delaware			
Florida	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Biltmore, Conference Room #1
Georgia	4:00 p.m.	Saturday, 7/9	Biltmore, Room 8
Hawaii			
Idaho	1:30 p.m.	Monday, 7/11	New Clark Hotel
Illinois	3:00 p.m.	Sunday, 7/10	Hayward Hotel
Indiana			
Iowa	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton, Golden State Room
Kansas			
Louisiana	8:30 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Beverly Wilshire Htl. Stanhope Dining Room
Kentucky	(may not caucus)		
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts	10:00 a.m.	Monday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton
Michigan	2:30 p.m.,	Sunday, 7/10	Statler-Hilton, Buffalo Room
Minnesota	3:00 p.m.,	Sunday, 7/11	Statler-Hilton
Mississippi	10:30 a.m.,	Monday, 7/11	
Missouri	4:00 p.m.,	Sunday, 7/10	
Montana			
Nebraska	12:00 noon,	Sunday, 7/10	Hollywood Inn
Nevada		Sunday, 7/10	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1:00 p.m.,	Sunday, 7/10	Statler-Hilton

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
ROOM 2306, BILTMORE HOTEL
SWITCHBOARD: MA. 5-3500

X JK2313
1960

#162

REVISED TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL EVENTS(7/7/60)

SATURDAY, JULY 9

1:00 PM	*Hollywood Park - Horse Racing
4 to 6 PM	California Delegation - Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel, by invitation only.
5 to 7 PM	Reception for Media Representatives hosted by Governor Edmund Brown of California at the Museum of Science & Industry invitation.
7 PM	Ed Pauley party for Edmund G. Brown By invitation only.
Dinner	Kennedy Birthday given by Peter Lawford Invitation Only
Dinner	For Media Representatives sponsored by Westinghouse. Romanoff's by invitation.
8:30 to 11:30	Political Rally, 16th Congressional District Democratic Council, at the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium. Tickets ($2.50) available at the Auditorium Box Office, Santa Monica.

SUNDAY JULY 10

11:00	Sunday Breakfast for California Delegation by invitation only at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bart Lytton
1 to 4 PM	Miss National Convention Beauty Contest Ambassador Hotel Swimming Pool - No charge
CANDIDATES RECEPTIONS FOR DELEGATES, ALTERNATES AND THEIR FAMILIES	
2 PM	Senator Lyndon B. Johnson Renaissance Room, Biltmore Hotel
1 to 4 PM	Senator John F. Kennedy Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel
2 PM	Senator Stuart Symington Galleria Room, Biltmore Hotel
4:30 to 7:30	Reception for Media Representatives hosted by Paul M. Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Beverly Hilton by invitation only.
5:00 to 7:30	Supper sponsored by the Railroads. University Club, by invitation
4:30 to 7:00	OUTDOOR RECEPTION FOR ALL DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES -- in the Robinson parking area adjacent to the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills. Host: Democratic National Committee. Note: Your regular state delegation bus will be available to transport you from your hotel to the reception and return.
7;00 PM	Democratic National Committee Convention Dinner - $100 a plate - black tie optional Beverly Hilton Hotel.
10 PM	New York State Party Ambassador Hotel Invitation Only.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
PUBLICITY DIVISION
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JK2313
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1960 #164

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel -- National Commitee Switchboard: MA 5-3500

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

OF THE 1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY ** JULY 11

Convention convenes at 5 p.m.

Invocation by Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop, Catholic Diocese of Los Angeles.

Presentation of Colors by the Color Guards.

The National Anthem, led by the stars of the Committee for the Arts under the musical direction of Johnny Green, with John T. Boudreau's Democratic Brass Band.

Pledge of Aleegiance to the Flag, led by the Hon. Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor, Second District, the County of Los Angeles.

The Salute to our 49th and 50th States.

Official Call to the Convention by Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, Secretary, Democratic National Committee.

Address of Welcome by the Hon. Norris Poulson, Mayor, City of Los Angeles.

Address by the Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Governor, State of California.

Address by the Hon. Paul Ziffren, Chairman, California Convention Committee.

Address by the Hon. Paul M. Butler, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

Recommendations for Temporary Officers of the Convention.

Address of the Hon. Frank Church, United States Senator from Idaho and Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

Report of Commitee on Rules and Order of Business from the Hon. Herschel Loveless, Governor of Iowa, Chairman, and Mrs. Vel Phillips, National Committeewoman from Wisconsin, Co-Chairman.

Address by Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Vice Chairman and Director of Women's Activities, Democratic National Committee.

A Spiritual by the Menturn Glee, under the direction of Mr. Charles Turner.

Benediction by Bishop Gerald Kennedy, the Methodist Church of the Los Angeles Area.

The National Anthem.

Adjournment.

X JK2313
1960 #165

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE -- PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel -- National Committee Switchboard MA53500

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

FOR FIRST SESSION OF THE 1960 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Revised July 10)

MONDAY, JULY 11

Convention convenes at 5 p.m.

Invocation by His Eminence James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles.

Presentation of Colors by the Color Guards.

The National Anthem, led by the stars of the Committee for the Arts under the musical direction of Johnny Green, with John T. Boudreau's Democratic Brass Band.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the Hon. Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor, Second District, County of Los Angeles.

The Salute to our 49th and 50th States.

Official Call to the Convention by Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, Secretary, Democratic National Committee.

Presentation of Gavel by the Hon. Cobb L. Chase of South Dakota.

Resolution on Temporary Rules by Mrs. Vel Phillips, co-chairman, Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and National Committeewoman from Wisconsin.

Address of Welcome by the Hon. Norris Poulson, Mayor of Los Angeles.

Address by the Hon. Edmund G. Brown, Governor of California.

Address by the Hon. Paul Ziffren, Chairman, California Convention Committee.

Address by the Hon. Paul M. Butler, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

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Address by Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Vice Chairman and Director of Women's Activities, Democratic National Committee.

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Benediction by Bishop Gerald Kennedy, the Methodist Church of the Los Angeles Area.

The National Anthem.

Adjournment.

X JK2313
1960 #166

NEW MEXICO: Tom E. Brown, Sr., Box 68, Artesia
Mrs. U.D. Sawyer, Crossroads

NEW YORK: Carmine G. De Sapio, Hotel Biltmore, New York 17
Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, 1247 Carroll St., Brooklyn

NO. CAROLINA: John D. Larkins, Jr., Trenton
Mrs. Benjamin Bryan Everett, "Woodstock",Palmyra

NO. DAKOTA: David G. Kelly, 1518 Mill Road, Grand Forks
Mrs. Daphna Nygaard, Jamestown

OHIO: Albert A. Horstman, 512 Wayne Avenue, Dayton 1
Mrs. Helen Gunsett, R.R. 5, South Walnut Rd., Van Wert

OKLAHOMA: James H. Arrington, P.O. Box 129, Stillwater
Mrs. Bertrude F. Cummings, 2828 Guilford Lane, Oklahoma City

OREGON: C. Girard Davidson, Equitable Bldg., Portland
Mrs. Virginia Grant, 3363 S.E. 22nd. Ave., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA: David L. Lawrence, Governor's Mansion, Harrisburg
Mrs. Emma G. Miller, The Brighton, 2123 Calif. St., Washington D.C.

PUERTO RICO: Orlando Antonsanti, P.O. Box 829, San Juan
Mrs. Marta Riera, 528 Riera Street, Santurce

RHODE ISLAND: Denis J. Roberts, 234 Irving Ave., Providence
Miss Katherine M. Cullinan,98 Cyr St., Providence 5

SO. CAROLINA: Edgar A. Brown, Barnwell
Mrs. Anne Agnew, 2829 Blossom Street, Columbia

SO. DAKOTA: C.L. Chase, P.O. Box 186, Watertown
Mrs Murman Jensen, Wall

TENNESSEE: Herbert S. Walters, Hamilton Bank Bldg.,Morristown
Mrs. Ruth Russell, Gallatin

TEXAS: Byron Skelton, First National Bank Bldg., Temple
Mrs. R.D. Randolph,3726 Meadowlake Lane, Houston

UTAH: Calvin W. Rawlings, Judge Building, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Roxey S. Romney, 295 Main Street, Bountiful

VERMONT: William I. Ginsburg, 24 Evelyn Street, Rutland
Mrs. Charles G. Schurman, 8 Prospect St., Newport

VIRGINIA: G. Fred Switzer, P.O. Box 352, Harrisonburg
Mrs. John Garland Pollard, 1015 W. Franklin St., Richmond

#167

X JK2313
1960

STEVENSON

RALLY and PARADE

7:00 TONIGHT

COME!

EAST END

of

COLISEUM

#168

Y D C A.

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION

SYMPOSIUM

X JK2313
1960

"Issues of the 60's

PANELISTS

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt

Prof. A. Schlesinger Jr.

Rep. John Brademas

Rep. Henry Reuss

Moderator: Blair Clark CBS

Tues. - July 12 L A Home

1 30 - 3:30 Fund Part

1933 S Broadway

Buses Leaving From Biltmore Hotel

Grand Ave Entrance - 12:45 pm

x JK2313
1960
#169

L E A D E R S H I P

(To the tune of EVERYTHING'S COMING UP ROSES - by Jule Styne, from the musical Gypsy.)

Leadership
Turns the tide
Gonna have the whole world on our side
Starting here
Starting now
That's why everyone's voting for Johnson.
Clear the tracks
Face the facts
Oh, the U.S.A. must not relax
Need a man
Who says "can"
That's why everyone's voting for Johnson.

Now's our inning
Let's all stand up and cheer
We'll be grinning
When an election we're winning.
Civil rights, 'lectric lights
We've got nothing to hit but the heights.
LBJ, all the way
I can see
Happy days
That lucky star we talk about is here
LBJ will make everything rosy
For me and for you.

He can do it
All he needs is a chance
We can do it
Get out the vote
And see to it
Save our face
In outer space
Run research at an LBJ pace.
Name the moon
Name the stars
All of these could be ours
The man to do the job is now in view.
LBJ will make everything rosy
For me and for you.

* JK2313
1960 #170

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

FOR RELEASE
A.M.'s of FRIDAY, JULY 15

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR STEVEN MC NICHOLS

OF COLORADO

AT FOURTH SESSION, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Los Angeles, California
Thursday, July 14, 1960

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished guests, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I consider it a great privilege to be asked to address this important convention. I particularly appreciate the opportunity to speak for the great American West, and the role of the Democratic Party in bringing a stronger and more progressive America by developing the West.

We can be very proud of the record of our National Party in responding to the needs and ambitions of our West--A record that extends over many decades.

Many Americans scarcely realize the size and complexity of this Western one-half of America. We are a vast region brought closer together by the hour by modern miracles in transportation. Our Western Cities are bursting in population--and many of them are twice as large now as they were just ten years ago.

Our West is colorful as well as vast. There are great mountain ranges, blanketed with pines and criss-crossed by mountain streams. One can observe grazing lands stretching as far as the eye can see, and diversified farm lands that produce an infinite variety of fruits, vegetables and grains. Huge industries have grown up, utilizing nearby resources that range from strategic minerals to common base materials.

In short, the West is America's storehouse of mineral, metal and agricultural wealth.

The activity one sees on our dams, canals, power houses, airports, highways and roads spanning this vast open country has drawn millions of Americans westward in recent decades, here lies the potential for expanded development of this nation--upon

JK2313
1960 171

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

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JK2313
1960 #172

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Room 2306 Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15, AT LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM

Gates open, 2:30 P.M.

Program starts, approximately 4:10 P.M.

Democratic national pageant, "Forty-Eight Plus Two".

"Demoettes" sing.

Steve Allen introduces Ralph Bellamy.

Ralph Bellamy introduces Sepulveda Youth Band.

Los Angeles Police Department Drill Team.

Long Beach Junior Concert Band, introduced by Vincent Price.

Steve Allen introduces Jan Sterling.

Burdick's Buccaneers.

Mort Sahl makes some choice remarks about cosmic things.

Maryknoll Japanese Drum Corps introduced by Phyllis Kirk.

Virgin Islands Steel Band.

El Cajon High School Band and Drill Team, introduced by Shirley MacLaine.

Steve Allen introduces Mercedes McCambridge and Barry Sullivan

Mercedes McCambridge and Barry Sullivan alternate in introducing various segments of the Salute to the States.

The Grand Parade

Johnny Green tells audience about "Walking Down to Washington."

Candidates enter circle field.

Steve Allen, introduces Edward G. Robinson.

Edward G. Robinson: Walt Whitman's "Thou Mother with Thy Equal Brood". (At opposite end of field, 3,500 vocalists and 500 instrumentalists back it up).

Gov. Le Roy Collins of Florida, Permanent Chairman, opens final session of convention.

Invocation by Dr. Carroll L. Shuster, executive secretary of the Presbyterian Synod of California, Southern Area.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the Hon. John Ferraro, President of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners.

Address by the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Sam Rayburn (4 minutes)

Address by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. (4 minutes)

Address by Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri. (4 minutes)

Congressman James Roosevelt. (4 minutes)

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. (4 minutes)

Acceptance speech by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the nominee for the vice-presidency. (6 minutes)

(MORE)

x JK2313
1960
#173

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR-ELECT FARRIS BRYANT
SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE A. SMATHERS

Mr. Chairman, My Fellow Democrats:

Across the Gulf Stream from the Southern tip of Florida, 90 miles from the United States, the Communist world has established a beachhead in the Western Hemisphere - a beachhead which poses a threat to our internal security - a beachhead from which has been launched an offensive against the friendly relations of this nation with the nations of Central and South America. The Monroe Doctrine, first enunciated by a great Democrat, has been successfully challenged. It need not have been so!

If the Republican Administration had listened to the voice of the statesman about whom I have the privilege to speak, it would not have been so!

The Honorable George Smathers, Senator from Florida, many years ago, saw the need for stronger ties of friendship with the peoples and nations of Latin America. In the fact of Republican opposition and administrative repudiation, he sought to establish those ties. He demonstrated in word and deed the meaning and intent of the "Good Neighbor" policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

But his vision did not stop there. Recognizing that every lawful society requires some means of enforcing laws, he proposed the establishment of an inter-American police force to preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere - a police force which could today meet the challenge of hemispheric invasion.

I am proud to second the nomination for Democratic nominee for President of the United States, of a man who has so well demonstrated his ability to plan and to act in one of the most critical areas of national need. America needs his vision and his foresight.

In domestic affairs Senator Smathers has shown the same capacity for leadership. He has become the acknowledged champion of the small businessman. While the Republican Administration has concentrated on assistance to big business, Senator Smathers, in the finest tradition of the Democratic Party, fought for the right and opportunity of the small businessman to share the fruits of national growth.

These achievements are no more than suggestive of the service to the nation which has characterized Senator Smather's public life.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Publicity Division
Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
MAdison 5-3500

JR2313
1960
FOR RELEASE IN AM'S
OF FRIDAY, 7/15/60 #174

ADDRESS OF JARED MADDUX, DELEGATE FROM TENNESSEE, AT FOURTH SESSION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1960

This is a time of danger. It is a time for courage and confident resolution. From this Convention the people of America expect -- and the Democratic Party will provide -- leadership that is both courageous and resolute.

The need for leadership -- new and spirited leadership -- is universally acknowledged. I submit that in no group is the need seen more clearly or craved more earnestly than among the more than 22 million men and women who have offered themselves for the defense of America in time of war.

America's veterans claim no special rights of citizenship. As a result of their active service in the armed forces, however, they do demand a special understanding of the duties of citizenship and of the great destiny of their country. It is this sacred bond between citizen and country, forged in war service and valued above any political or personal advantage, that unites our veterans today in grave concern for the future of America.

Why are we concerned? It is simply the fact that our country's life is challenged by a powerful enemy. It is the fact that nearly a half million of our friends-in-arms have given their lives without securing the ideals for which they and we fought. These trials we accept; history long ago identified peril and sacrifice as conditions of freedom.

We are concerned because the national administration has demonstrated a lack of faith in America's capacity to meet the peril and justify the sacrifice. We are concerned because the present administration has permitted a steady attrition of American power and prestige around the world. We are concerned because the captains of the administration team have spent their best efforts trying to make the record look good rather than trying to make a good record.

Eight years ago the United States held an undisputed lead in missile and space development. Today, we find that we have lost

JK2313
1960
#175

Adlai E. Stevenson
Coliseum
Los Angeles, California
Friday, July 15, 1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

I have come to say goodbye -- but not farewell.

This is not the end of a journey. It is a beginning -- a new and splendid beginning for the Democratic party and for America. And it is my privilege to present the leader of that new beginning, chosen here in Los Angeles in accordance with the time tested practice of the oldest political organization on earth -- the Democratic party.

Far and wide people struggling to plant the tender seeds of democracy have witnessed the stirring drama enacted here in Los Angeles. They have seen how our party system works. And they have noted how yesterday's competition for Party leadership becomes today's solidarity for Party victory.

Twice I have been the beneficiary of this last and glorious hour of the nominating process of the Democratic Party. And twice my spirit has been enriched by the confidence of millions of Americans. But the spontaneous outpouring of labor, loyalty and love all across the country in the past few weeks and, finally, here in Los Angeles has been themost enriching experience of my life.

I have no words to express my thanks; but I do have words to express my hopes -- my hope that all of you who have lifted my heart will share my enthusiasm for this new beginning for the Democratic Party and for our country; my hope that everyone of you will join me in making this new beginning a reality in the election next November.

For too long our nation has been groping in a mist of uncertain values. Now, at last, we have the promise of deliverance -- the promise of a return to the realities of our times, the promise of the clarity of direction and the magnanimity of purpose which have illuminated America's proudest hours.

We have spoken at the Convention our disquiet, our distress about the place of America today in the eyes and minds and hearts of the world.

JN2313
1960

#176

Adlai E. Stevenson
Coliseum
Los Angeles, California
Friday, July 15, 1960

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X JK2313
1960 #178

STEVENSON FOR PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS
Research and Information

CUTLINE BIOGRAPHY OF ADLAI E. STEVENSON

1900 - - Born in Los Angeles, California (February 5).

1900-1918 - Attended Public School of Bloomington, Illinois and preparatory courses at Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut.

1918 - United States Naval Reserve - rank of apprentice seaman.

1922 - Graduated from Princeton University, entered Harvard Law School.

1924-1925 - Became Assistant Managing Editor Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, owned by his family.

1926 - Graduated from Northwestern University, Chicago. (J.D. Degree).

1926 - Admitted to the Illinois State Bar.

1927 - Became associated with the law firm of Cutting, Moore and Sidley.

1928 - Married Ellen Borden. They have three sons, Adlai III, Borden, and John Fell.

1933-1934 - As Special Counsel helped organize the new AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington).

1934 - Appointed Assistant General Counsel to the Federal Alcohol Administration.

1935-1941 - Returned to Chicago, practicing law as partner of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Harper.

1941 - Called to Washington during Word War II. Appointed Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, a post he filled throughout the period of the nation's expansion to wartime strength until after Secretary Knox's death, April 28, 1944.

1943 - Assigned to newly established Foreign Economic Administration, at President Roosevelt's direction to head a mission that followed in the wake of the Allied Armies in Italy.

1944 - Returned to the European Theater of Operations as a member of an Air Force Mission.

1945 - Became Special Assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes.

1945 - Honored with the United States Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service award.

1945 - At the United Nations Conference, San Francisco, April 1945, he was a member of and Press Spokesman for the United States Delegation. (Governor Stevenson had long taken an interest in international affairs - he was Director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relation, the Library of Foreigh Relations and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.)

X 002013
1960

La Puente, California
July 6, 1960

Democratic National Committee
C/o Paul Butler, Chairman
Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles

In open letter to Paul Butler

#179

Dear Mr. Butler:

The key word of this convention is "Jesse". When Jesse the father of David (Goliath's slayer) was informed of Samuel the prophet and seer of Israel that God had chosen one of his sons to be the next king, and he needed his to present his sons before him that he might know which it was, Jesse deliberately "rigged" Samuel's choice by presenting only seven of his eight sons. When Samuel had looked over these, only to ask "Is this is not he" from the Lord each time, he finally asked the question that only one in the entire Democratic constituency has asked, "Are here all thy children?"

Because you have faced a similar situation in which one "son" seemed to have far less pot ntial than the others and responded as did Jesse, the statement you and the Democratic National Committee continue to make that the convention is "wide open" and not rigged in any manner is untrue.

There is positive evidence that you have mistakenly neither informed all of the Democratic constituency, nor kept the nation at large informed of who all our candidates are, and in so doing have kept the JOHN F. KENNEDY and its "third position" economic order "The Christian Economic Alternative" from coming to light. You have done this despite the fact that this "third position" order is now being studied in our nations capitol under the auspices of Representative George P. Miller (D) of California's 25th congressional district, and also by the nationalist Chinese with an effort to re-unify the two Chinas.

A registered mail receipt (No. 21510) issued June 19, 1958 from the Bassett branch of the La Puente post office shows that you received my announcement of presidential candidacy with a request that the JOHN F. KENNEDY (my platform, which has the written approval of Labor's Political Action Committee) be submitted to the Democratic constituency through the party organ (DEMOCRATIC DIGEST). In refusing me the same courtesy granted to other candidates (some of whom have not formally announced their candidacy as I have) you have shown favoritism. Since Labor's approval of the JOHN F. KENNEDY and its "Christian Economic Alternative" is sufficient support for any candidate to warrant a hearing before the entire constituency of a party called "democratic" this statement that the convention is wide open is a senseless falsehood (doubt ul in sense). Without meaning harm (no guilt involved as did Jesse) you have favored seven sons and hidden an eighth! Do you see this? And when Mr. Truman selected a "large house" and did Samuel, you labeled him, your senior, as mistaken. Today, a giant (Russia) again taunts Israel (Christendom) with insolent challenges, and God has sent me with the recognized JOHN F. KENNEDY to silence the challenger, but our convention, which sits in the place of Samuel, has not been presented all of your sons. Mr. Roy O. Hiller of your publicity office has refused me even the courtesy of a press conference using arranged for other candidates. Samuel was wise, and a wise convention will, like Samuel, proceed no farther until all of its sons are presented. Two dialogues and one letter and second my nomination to prevent a serious blunder. Since this was your mistake (no guilt involved) will you ask that this be arranged, to correct this error (Since Pennsylvania is a primitive state and is unacquainted either it or California and carry was as a favorite son or at least placed a name in nomination).

The JOHN F. KENNEDY has conceived of the Spirit and born of the church. It has been approved by Labor and Adventodxto, and I trust will not be disheartenly strayed by, you. It is the David which is of the Christian world ought to bring forth in this our season. If it is finally strangled by the National Committee (the Democratic Constituency cannot be blamed for what could now be a senseless murder) the blood of this generation will be required of your hands. But God forbid that you, Mr. Jesse Jones, will finally present all your sons. Mr. Stevenson has drawn the nation's attention to the need for a Grand Alliance Ticket, but the Committee has either ignorantly or willfully hidden one and the JOHN F. KENNEDY (so named because it follows the recommendations of Dr. Stanley Jones and the late Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa) for the second time in a mock presidential "race" in which a major contestant has unconstitutionally been kept from the starting line because he has "never been a Governor" and hidden by a blind, unhearing or perhaps only uninformed National Committee.

Thus saith the Lord; "When righteous do rejoice, there is great glory; but when the wicked rise, a man is hidden." — Proverbs 28:12. I am only willing to believe that this was all done in ignorance; but if you do not retract now your statement that this is a wide open convention and cease from hiding me, (the my registered mail receipt before you then the Lord's view that it is wickedness will be sore fitting. Jesse finally admitted his error. Will you too, sir? Be assured of my prayers for help in your otherwise admirable efforts in the gigantic task you have undertaken as chairman.

Very sincerely yours,

John W. Hibby, Democratic Presidential

X JK2313
1960
#180

Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson
California Presidential Delegation
Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel
HO 5-3171, Ext. 711

TO: DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

A plurality of the delegates from California yesterday pledged themselves to Governor Stevenson. Not one of our people took this course for reasons of expediency or opportunism. We pledged ourselves to the man we believe best qualified to be President of the United States. We know we accurately voiced the urgent hope of the Democrats of California.

At this difficult moment we urge all the delegates at this great convention to stand firm. We have two full days before any vote can be taken.

Do what you know in your hearts is right. Give us time to rally the people of America. Do this not for our sake or even for your own sake, but for the world's sake.

JK2313
1960
#181

Address of Acceptance
Vice Presidential Nomination
by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Democratic National Convention
Los Angeles, California, Friday, July 15, 1960

For Release on Delivery (Approximately 7 p.m., PDT)

Responsible and Responsive Government

Fellow Americans, Fellow Democrats:

I accept your nomination.

I accept also -- with full confidence in the outcome and with high enthusiasm for a labor I love -- the happy privilege of campaigning on your platform for the victory that will be won in November by a united Democratic Party.

To each of you at this Convention, I express again my gratitude -- for the great honor you have done me and for the greater honor you have done yourselves by your conduct here.

You brought to this convention strong and honorable convictions.

Out of those convictions -- ably advocated and responsibly resolved -- you have forged new strength for the Democratic Party and for the nation.

At the threshhold of a new era, this Convention has closed the door on the things which have divided Americans in the past. We have stepped across -- boldly -- into what I believe will be a new day of hope and harmony for all Americans -- regardless of religion, race, or region.

I am proud to be a member of such a party.

What man could -- what sort of man would -- say "No" to any call to serve such a party and through that party render a service to his country in these times of peril?

Certainly, to such a call, I could not say, "No."

For eight years -- at the call of my fellow Democrats in the Senate of the United States -- I have served in a position of leadership: responsible for the success of my party in that chamber, but responsible in a far larger sense for mustering for my country all the strength that could be drawn from our system of government.

JK2313
1960 #182

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE - PUBLICITY DIVISION

Room 2306, Biltmore Hotel
National Committee Switchboard: MAdison 5-3500

HOLD FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

K E Y N O T E A D D R E S S

By

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

Of IDAHO

At the Democratic National Convention
Los Angeles, Monday, July 11, 1960

* * *

A keynote speaker is often expected to perform like a cheerleader at a pep rally. But these are solemn times that summon us to reason together. We are Democrats, not because our party has always done everything right, but because it has been the principal party of progress. We face the future with assurance, because of the way our party has served the country in the past.

No other party, for example, has furnished so many great Presidents -- the author of our liberties, Thomas Jefferson; the framer of frontier freedom, Andrew Jackson; the sentinel of integrity in public office, Grover Cleveland; the scholarly architect of world order, Woodrow Wilson; the giant of humanitarian reform, Franklin Roosevelt; and that indomitable man of the people, Harry Truman!

Nearly everybody now acclaims the liberal reforms that Democrats had to hammer out, against determined Republican opposition, a few short years ago -- the Social Security Act, to give a minimal retirement income to our senior citizens; the minimum wage and hour laws, to upgrade menial wages to decent standards; the R.E.A., bringing electric light to the countryside of America;

#153

DEMS' WONDER BOY

JN2313 1960

How Meyner Keeps Jerseyites Happy on Budget

Governor Trims State's Debt, Introduces No New Taxes

BY MILT FREUDENHEIM
Chicago Daily News Service

TRENTON, N.J.—Gov. Robert B. Meyner, an oft-mentioned Democratic presidential possibility, has won cheers here with his "no new taxes" balanced budget.

"Dollars and cents evidence that there are times when it's nice to have a man around the statehouse who's running for President," glowed more than one influential Republican editorial page.

Meyner's budget joy, astutely kept under wraps until reached as a surprise thunderclap, stands out against the clouds of new taxes and fiscal hurricanes in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Massachusetts.

No new taxes is an especially choice bit of news in New Jersey (population, 5 million), one of only three states that boast neither sales nor income tax.

* * *

IN AN INTERVIEW, the youthful-looking Meyner (he's 50) explained how he does it.

"Every year, and this is my sixth as governor, I impress on my cabinet the necessity to be careful about spending," he began.

"We never tolerate the attitude that because there is money left over we should say, 'Let's spend it.' Almost every year, we have more than $1,000,000 surplus, as a result."

Furthermore, the governor added, "to my knowledge, there are no no-show jobs in the state government." State employes all work.

* * *

MEYNER has reduced the Jersey bonded debt from $120 million when he came in, to $56 million now.

He has held the line on state aid to schools, forcing local communities to shoulder this leading expense.

"When they get the money from the state they are less careful how they spend it," he believes.

GOV. ROBERT MEYNER
Budget balances.

cent corporation income tax and raised the gasoline tax a penny to 5 cents last year.

Result: An expected $15 million surplus this year.

New Jersey's constitution requires a balanced budget.

In recent years, the governor has had to ask "$3 million to $4 million" in supplementary appropriations when welfare costs soared.

* * *

THE STATE AFL-CIO has

#184

X JK2313
1960

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• • •

THE STATE AFL-CIO has

Trenton Evening Times

Founded October 12 1887

Sunday Times-Advertiser

Founded 1883

James Kerney, Editor and Publisher

1873-1934

I do the very best I know how, the very best I can and I mean to keep doing so till the end; if the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything.—Abraham Lincoln.

Subscription rates. Trenton Times 25 cents a week by Times carrier in city limits; by mail payable in advance, 35 cents a week, $1.15 a month, $3.25 for three months, $6.00 for six months, or $12.00 a year. Sunday Times-Advertiser, 15 cents a week by carrier, 20 cents a week, 75 cents a month, $1.90 for three months, $3.80 for six months, or $7.60 a year payable in advance by mail. Trenton Times, daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Wednesday, January 13, 1960

Challenging Program

If Governor Meyner enjoyed the advantages of a Legislature sympathetic with his objectives and his political interests, the program he has submitted for enactment would be translated into a notable record of achievement. The Governor's annual message to the Legislature presented a challenge to sincere concern for progress along enlightened lines and the abandonment of the intense spirit of partisanship that has consistently characterized relations between the executive and legislative branches.

Legislative procedure in New Jersey has for many years under Republican control fallen far short of conformity with the principles of democratic government. The hard and fast caucus rule is authoritarian. Legislation that is sound and urgently needed can be stifled in the party's caucus for trivial reasons or no reason at all other than the whim of a member and readiness of his colleagues to go along with his obstructive tactics. It constitutes, as the Governor charges, "government by the half dozen."

Republican leaders have never bothered to attempt a defense of their caucus, knowing, no doubt, that no legitimate defense can be offered. They are contented in knowing that it is a means of accomplishing a desired political end, which is all that matters.

The Governor's legislative program is imaginative but practical and presents proposals that justify serious consideration on their merits. The statewide grand jury proposal would meet a need dramatized in the recent past by the development of criminal problems whose ramifications could not be centered in an individual county. A grand jury with statewide jurisdiction, capable of returning indictments on the basis of activity anywhere in the state would be an important adjunct to the effective enforcement of law.

The difficult issue of property assessments is dealt with affirmatively by the Governor. He calls

"Destiny often foils those who seem most prepared for destiny's climactic events. But what I do know is this—if Stevenson does not go to the White House, millions of his fellow Americans will feel they have been robbed of their opportunity to live in a time of greatness."

—RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, 1960

JK2313 #186 1960

STEVENSON WOULD DEFEAT NIXON; CALLED PARTY'S STRONGEST CANDIDATE

From: ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—April 22, 1960

Editors Pick Stevenson, Nixon As Strongest Possible Candidates

Kennedy and Rockefeller Rated as Top Men for No. 2 Spots—Opinions on Other Prospects.

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON and Vice President Richard M. Nixon are the strongest presidential candidates their parties can nominate, 576 newspaper editors polled by Congressional Quarterly said.

The poll which drew answers from the top newsmen across the country found Senator John F. Kennedy (Mass.), and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller the strongest vice presidential candidates.

Identical polls of editors and correspondents in April and October 1959 produced the same slates. Although each current winner had a commanding lead in his field, the percentage of votes for each fell slightly from the October score.

Congressional Quarterly asked each editor to give his "current judgment on the strongest possible tickets the political parties could nominate for the 1960 election." The same question asked in the 1959 polls. None of the polls asked for personal preferences. The April 1959 poll drew 328 replies, the October poll 456 responses.

Stevenson took 49 per cent of the vote in the Democratic poll, a drop of four percentage points from his October score. Following him came the four Senators regarded as most eager to succeed Stevenson as the Democratic presidential nominee. Kennedy, Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Here are the votes:

	April October April		
	1960	1959	1959
Stevenson	49%	44%	37%
Kennedy	23	17	25
Symington	17	14	17
Johnson	17	20	17
Humphrey	1	2	2

Receiving two votes each were Senators Harry F. Byrd Byrd (Va.) and Frank A. Lausche (Ohio). Receiving one vote each were former President Harry S. Truman, Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) and Representative Chester W. Bowles (Conn.).

Nixon was leadership Democratic field in all sections of the country. He more than doubled Symington's strength in the West, lost Kennedy in the Senator's home territory, the East, and in the Midwest and regained the lead in the South from Johnson who had led him in Southern support in October.

Here is the regional breakdown:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Stevenson	64	76	34	42	216
Kennedy	30	36	23	15	124
Symington	24	24	17	18	83
Johnson	20	24	30	15	89
Humphrey	2	4	—	—	6

In the Republican presidential race, Nixon, the strongest of the four winners, took 72 per cent of the vote. Runner-up Rockefeller had 27 per cent.

In spite of Rockefeller's announcement, between the running of the two polls, that he was withdrawing from the competition for the nomination, Nixon's lead decreased from the October poll, when he led Rockefeller 78 per cent to 24 per cent.

Also receiving votes for the head spot on the G.O.P. ticket were Senator Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren and former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. The comparison:

	April 1960	October 1959	April 1959
Nixon	72%	78%	61%
Rockefeller	27	24	36
Goldwater	...	...	1

Nixon led Rockefeller in every section of the country, including the Governor's home territory, the East, where Nixon's lead was 3 to 2. Rockefeller made percentage gains in Nixon's October lead in all areas, ranging from a substantial boost in the East to a small gain in the Midwest.

The votes, by region:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Nixon	94	143	60	66	367
Rockefeller	64	22	24	23	133

(Congressional Quarterly, Inc., Congressional Quarterly News Service.)

"I think I have made it clear in my public life that I will serve my country and my party when called upon."

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, June 13, 1960

FROM: THE WASHINGTON POST—March 28, 1960

Predicted Truman Victory

Adlai Could Beat Nixon, Bean Says

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

Political forecaster Louis Bean has come up with some intriguing analysis on the chances for Adlai Stevenson, so intriguing they are being circulated by backers of the two-time Democratic presidential nominee.

Bean is generally given credit for being the only forecaster of the 1948 Truman victory.

He now says that on the basis of statistical analysis of voting patterns plus results of his own voter survey that there has been a big shift in voter preference since 1956—so big that it demonstrates clearly that Stevenson would beat Vice President Richard M. Nixon by 54 to 46 per cent.

This shift, says Bean, is revealed by his survey of about 500 voters in three "barometric" wards in each of these cities: New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Bean claims his figures show that 30 per cent of New York voters who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956 now would vote for Stevenson. The comparable switch figure for Pittsburgh is 20 per cent, for St. Louis 20 per cent, and for Los Angeles 14 per cent.

Equally important, Bean finds that only 1½ per cent of New York's 1956 Stevenson voters are now for Nixon. The comparable figure for Pittsburgh is 4 per cent, for St. Louis 3 and for Los Angeles 3.

Applying these figures nationally, obviously risky, Bean estimates that 21 per cent of the 35.6 million Eisenhower voters in '56, or 7.5 million people, would shift to Stevenson against Nixon while only 834,000 would switch from Stevenson to Nixon, a net gain of 6.7 million. From this he gets the 54-to-46 per cent Stevenson-Nixon division nationally.

On top of this Bean says that of those interviewed who did not vote at all in '56, 69 per cent in New York now favor Stevenson. The other figures are 50 per cent in Pittsburgh, 78 in St. Louis and 64 in Los Angeles.

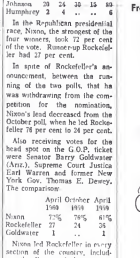
Bean's survey was made to test one of a number of what he calls "certain political slogans surrounding the 1960 presidential election"—that a "twice-loser can't win." He is working on two others: that "a Catholic can't win" and that "the farm vote is unimportant."

Bean says that of those interviewed only 7/10th of 1 per cent said they had voted for President Eisenhower because they did not like Stevenson. The last-minute Suez crisis plus the President's own popularity cost Stevenson 10 points and the election, he says.

Bean also points out that Stevenson did better in 17 states in '56 that he did in '52 and held his own in four more, despite a wider Eisenhower margin of total votes. These gains were in the Midwest and the West, offset by Eisenhower gains in the East due to Stars, Bean adds.

Stevenson supporters also are circulating the California poll of March 19, which also gives their man a boost.

From: THE CHARLESTON (W. Va.) GAZETTE
THE HEART OF THE PARTY



FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—March 20, 1960

Colorado's Carroll Backs Stevenson

By GENE WORTSMAN
Rocky Mountain News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 20—Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) Sunday named his choice for the Democratic presidential nomination—Adlai Stevenson.

Stevenson's two past defeats mean nothing except to the professional politicians, Carroll said. As an example, he cited his own case.

Carroll lost two tries for the U.S. Senate—to the late Eugene Millikin in 1950 and to Gordon Allott in 1954—before being elected in 1956 over ex-Gov. Dan Thornton.

He said there wasn't a Democrat in the country who could have beaten Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

"We need a man who can inspire people, a man who stands for something," Carroll said of Stevenson. "Stevenson is one of the great spiritual-political leaders of the world."

"Only the professional politicians care about those two defeats," Carroll declared. "The people don't let that influence their choice."

Carroll said his high regard for Stevenson was "not in derogation" of the other candidates for the Democratic nomination. He said they are all his friends.

From: RALEIGH (N. C.) NEWS and OBSERVER—May 23, 1960 (Editorial)

Stevenson's Role

Once again, Adlai Stevenson has attempted to indicate the proper and useful role of the opposition party in American government.

The Republicans, of course, will accuse him of being a doubledealer. On one day, he joined with three other Democratic leaders in a wire to President Eisenhower pledging their support to him in the aftermath of the Summit wreckage. The next day, he was saying that the administration "handed the crowbar" to Khrushchev to create the wreckage.

Both actions were sober and correct uses of the role of the opposition.

One expressed the essential oneness of the American government as the tool of the nation's will.

But the other, with a deep sense of responsibility, carried out the essential task of the opposition, that of pointing out the mistakes, the omissions, and the ineptitude of the administration. This Stevenson did with skill and correctness.

His speech is undoubtedly to be the seedbed of the major issue of the 1960 Presidential campaign. From now on, his guidelines will mark the way for a campaign debate over the essential fact of the day, the fact that the administration has bumbled the task which it set for itself, the search for "peace with justice."

This line will no doubt be assailed time and again by the Nixonites as "playing the Russian game." But this should not be allowed to cloud the clear fact that in a time of national crisis the Democratic Party, under the impetus of its titular leader, is carrying out its role with a high sense of responsibility and fulfilling a role that is essential to the future of representative government in this country, no matter which political party is in control of the executive.

"Destiny often foils those who seem most prepared for destiny's climactic events. But what I do know is this—if Stevenson does not go to the White House, millions of his fellow Americans will feel they have been robbed of their opportunity to live in a time of greatness."

—RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, 1960

JK2313 1960 #187

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Congressional Quarterly asked each editor to give his "current judgment on the strongest possible tickets the political parties could nominate for the 1960 election," the same question asked in the 1959 polls. None of the polls asked for personal preferences. The April 1959 poll drew 226 replies, the October poll 450 responses.

Stevenson took 40 per cent of the vote in the Democratic poll, a drop of four percentage points from his October score. Following him came the four Senators regarded as most eager to succeed Stevenson as the Democratic presidential nominee: Kennedy, Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Here are the votes:

	April 1960	October April 1959	1959
Stevenson	40%	44%	37%
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Stevenson	64	78	34	42	216
Kennedy	59	36	23	15	126
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In spite of Rockefeller's announcement, between the running of the two polls, that he was withdrawing from the competition for the nomination, Nixon's lead decreased from the October poll, when he led Rockefeller 76 per cent to 24 per cent.

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The votes, by region:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Nixon	98	143	38	66	347
Rockefeller	64	32	24	23	143

(Copyright, 1960, Congressional Quarterly, Inc.)

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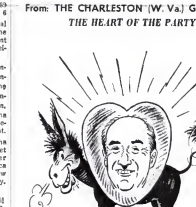
FROM: THE CHARLESTON (W. Va.) GAZETTE

THE HEART OF THE PARTY



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Stevenson's Role

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This line will no doubt be assailed time and again by the Nixonites as "playing the Russian game." But this should not be allowed to cloud the clear fact that in a time of national crisis the Democratic Party, under the impulse of its titular leader, is carrying out its role with a high sense of responsibility and fulfilling a role that is essential to the future of representative government in this country, no matter which political party is in control of the executive.

FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS—March 20, 1960

Colorado's Carroll Backs Stevenson

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Rocky Mountain News Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 20—Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo) Sunday named his choice for the Democratic presidential nomination—Adlai Stevenson.

Stevenson's two past defeats mean nothing except to the professional politicians, Carroll said. As an example, he cited his own case

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—RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, 1960

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1960

STEVENSON WOULD DEFEAT NIXON; CALLED PARTY'S STRONGEST CANDIDATE

From: ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—April 22, 1960

Editors Pick Stevenson, Nixon As Strongest Possible Candidates

Kennedy and Rockefeller Rated as Top Men for No. 2 Spots—Opinions on Other Prospects.

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON and Vice President Richard M. Nixon are the strongest presidential candidates their parties can nominate, 336 newspaper editors polled by Congressional Quarterly said.

The poll which drew answers from the top newsmen across the country found Senator John F. Kennedy (Mass.), and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller the strongest vice presidential candidates.

Identical polls of editors and correspondents in April and October 1959 produced the same answers. Although each current winner had a commanding lead in his field, the percentage of votes for each fell slightly from the October score.

Congressional Quarterly asked each editor to give his "current judgment on the strongest possible tickets the political parties could nominate for the 1960 elections," the same question asked in the 1959 polls. None of the polls asked for personal preferences. (In April 1959 poll drew 228 replies, the October poll 336 responses.

Stevenson took 46 per cent of the vote as the Democratic poll, a drop of four percentage points from his October score. Following him came the four Senators regarded as most eager to succeed Stevenson as the Democratic presidential nominee: Kennedy, Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Here are the votes:

	April October April		
	1960	1959	1959
Stevenson	46%	46%	27%
Kennedy	23	17	23
Symington	17	14	17
Johnson	17	20	17
Humphrey	4	1	2

Receiving two votes each were Senators Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio). Receiving one vote each were former President Harry S. Truman, Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) and Representative Clement W. Bowles (Conn.).

Stevenson led the Democratic field in all sections of the country. He more than doubled Symington's strength in the West, led Kennedy in the Johnson's home territory, the East, and in the Midwest and regained the lead in the South from Johnson who had led him in Southern support in October.

Here is the regional breakdown:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Stevenson	64	76	34	42	216
Kennedy	30	36	23	15	124
Symington	24	21	17	18	80
Johnson	20	24	26	15	85
Humphrey	2	4	..	3	9

In the Republican presidential race, Nixon, the strongest of the four winners, took 72 per cent of the vote. Runner-up Rockefeller had 22 per cent.

In spite of Rockefeller's announcement, between the running of the two polls, that he was withdrawing from the competition for the nomination, Nixon's lead decreased from the October poll, when he led Rockefeller 76 per cent to 24 per cent.

Also receiving votes for the head spot on the G.O.P. ticket were Senator Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren and former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. The comparison:

	April October April		
	1960	1959	1959
Nixon	72%	76%	61%
Rockefeller	22	24	26
Goldwater	1	..	1

Nixon led Rockefeller in every section of the country, including the Governor's home territory, the East, where Nixon's lead was 2 to 2. Rockefeller made percentage gains in Nixon's October lead in all areas, ranging from a substantial boost in the East to a small gain in the Midwest.

The votes, by region:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Nixon	98	143	86	68	187
Rockefeller	64	22	24	23	149

(Copyright, 1960, Congressional Quarterly, Inc.)

"I think I have made it clear in my public life that I will serve my country and my party when called upon."

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, June 13, 1960

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Staff Reporter

Political forecaster Louis Bean has come up with some intriguing analysis on the chances for Adlai Stevenson, so intriguing they are being circulated by backers of the two-time Democratic presidential nominee.

Bean is generally given credit for being the only forecaster of the 1948 Truman victory.

He now says that on the basis of statistical analysis of voting patterns plus results of his own voter survey that there has been a big shift in voter preference since 1956—so big that it demonstrates clearly that Stevenson would beat Vice President Richard M. Nixon by 54 to 46 per cent.

This shift, says Bean, is revealed by his survey of about 500 voters in three "barometric" wards in each of these cities: New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Bean claims his figures show that 30 per cent of New York voters who voted for President Eisenhower in 1956 now would vote for Stevenson. The comparable switch figure for Pittsburgh is 20 per cent, for St. Louis 20 per cent, and for Los Angeles 14 per cent.

Equally important, Bean finds that only 1½ per cent of New York's 1956 Stevenson voters are now for Nixon. The comparable figure for Pittsburgh is 4 per cent, for St. Louis 3 and for Los Angeles 3.

Applying these figures nationally, obviously risky, Bean estimates that 21 per cent of the 35.6 million Eisenhower voters in '56, or 7.5 million people, would shift to Stevenson against Nixon while only 834,000 would switch from Stevenson to Nixon, a net gain of 6.7 million. From this he gets the 54-to-46 per cent Stevenson-Nixon division nationally.

On top of this Bean says that of those interviewed who did not vote at all in '56, 60 per cent in New York now favor Stevenson. The other figures are 50 per cent in Pittsburgh, 78 in St. Louis and 64 in Los Angeles.

Bean's survey was made to test one of a number of what he calls "certain political slogans surrounding the 1960 presidential election": that "a twice-loser can't win." He is working on two others: that "a Catholic can't win" and that "the farm vote is unimportant."

Bean says that of those interviewed only 7/10th of 1 per cent said they had voted for President Eisenhower because they did not like Stevenson. The last-minute Suez crisis plus the President's own popularity cost Stevenson 10 points and the election, he says.

Bean also points out that Stevenson did better in 17 states in '56 that he did in '52 and held his own in four more, despite a wider Eisenhower margin of total votes. These gains were in the Midwest and the West, offset by Eisenhower gains in the East due to Suez, Bean adds.

Stevenson supporters also are circulating the California poll of March 13, which also gives their man a boost.

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Identical polls of editors and correspondents in April and October 1959 produced the same slates. Although each current winner had a commanding lead in his field, the percentage of votes for each fell slightly from the October score.

Congressional Quarterly asked each editor to give his current judgment on the strongest possible tickets the political parties could nominate for the 1960 election." On same question asked in the 1959 polls, None of the polls asked for personal preference. The April 1959 poll drew 128 replies, the October poll 156 responses.

Stevenson took 49 per cent of the vote in the Democratic poll, a drop of four percentage points from his October score. Following him came the four Senators regarded as most eager to succeed Stevenson as the Democratic presidential nominee: Kennedy, Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Here are the votes:

	April	October	April
	1960	1959	1959
Stevenson	49%	44%	51%
Kennedy	23	17	15
Symington	17	14	17
Johnson	17	29	17
Humphrey	1	1	2

Receiving two votes each were Senators Harry Byrd (Va.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio). Receiving one vote each were former President Harry S. Truman, Senator Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) and Representative Chester W. Bowles (Conn.).

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Here is the regional breakdown:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Stevenson	64	76	34	42	218
Kennedy	30	26	23	15	124
Symington	21	34	17	18	90
Johnson	20	24	20	13	89
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In the Republican presidential race, Nixon, the strongest of the four women, took 72 per cent of the vote. Runner-up Rockefeller had 27 per cent.

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The votes, by region:

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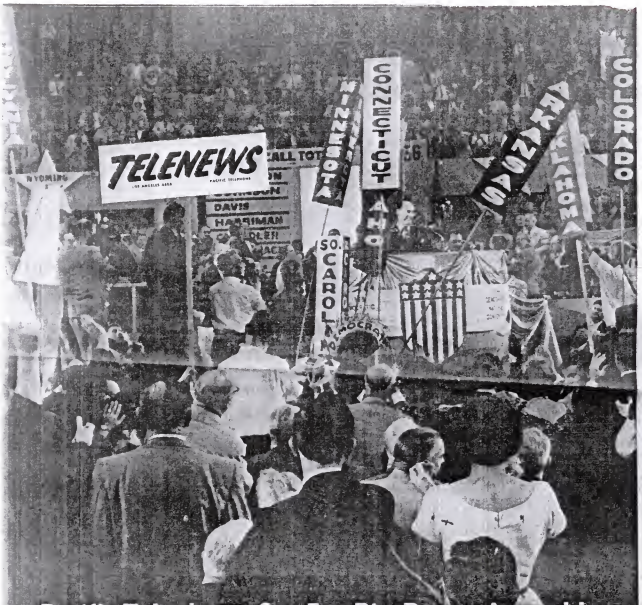
JK231
1960

Special Political Convention Issue

Pacific Telephone — Los Angeles Area | A Newspaper for Telephone Employees | Vol. 11, No. 10 — July 8, 1960



Pacific Telephone Set For Big Demo Assembly

A carnival atmosphere of emotion, of uproar and of pure brass will seem to veil the serious business of Democratic party delegates meeting in the L.A. Memorial Sports Arena next week.

Millions will see it on television, listen to it on their radios, and read about it in newspapers.

But when the first national political convention ever staged in Los Angeles is over on Friday, the Democrats will have nominated their candidates for U.S. president and vice president and they will have agreed on the party platform.

Absolute highlight of the big show for delegates and observers alike undoubtedly will be the moment when the winner of the presidential nomination addresses the convention.

This page pictorially shows that historical time at the 1956 Democratic National Convention in the Chicago Amphitheater. (Note: As an afterthought, *Telenews* decided its manhood should be in the center of the scene. Photo courtesy of UPI Newspictures.)

Whatever the impression of the viewers, listeners and readers, the main point is they'll get to see and hear the convention and receive information about it quickly.

This fact alone strongly affects the convention's proceedings. It forces it to move along at a fast clip and worries political leaders with the importance of getting candidates *our* names with dispatch. They know that if excessive ballots are taken there is the risk of popular vote loss at the November election polls.

Pacific Telephone men and women in the L.A. area may take a strong measure of pride in the role their company is playing during the convention. Every known method of modern communication is being provided by the company for those who want it. And, importantly, *when they want it.*

(Continued on Page 4)

1960

THE KENNEDY CONVENTION BULLETIN

Published by The Kennedy for President National Campaign Committee, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

VOLUME ONE — LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1960 — NUMBER SEVEN

SENATOR JOHNSON WINS DEMOCRATIC V-P NOMINATION

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON
DEMOCRATIC VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

Story Pg. 2

America Wants STEVENSON

Weather Forecast
Bright sunshine expected; long-range forecast to be issued tomorrow.

★ ★ ★
CONVENTION ISSUE
★ ★ ★

"I will serve my country and my party when called upon."
—Adlai Stevenson, June 13, 1960

Vol. I, No. 5 — Published in Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, July 13, 1960 — 10¢ to Republicans

STEVENSON

Bowles Group Joins Up

A countrywide Bowles-for-President organization today threw its support behind Adlai E. Stevenson, according to its co-chairman, Ben F. Goldman, Jr., Los Angeles attorney.

Goldman, who emphasized that the group had been operating without the encouragement or approval of Chester Bowles, Conn., representative and foreign policy adviser of Sen. John Kennedy, issued his announcement after a lengthy telephone conference with Dr. David Howes, professor of psychology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass.

"If we can't have Bowles for President," Goldman said, "Stevenson is our strongest candidate. There isn't one among us who would not be completely satisfied to see Stevenson get the nomination. Our group, with active committees in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Hartford, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis and Cambridge, among others, feels that these (Bowles and Stevenson) are the only two men in the Democratic Party who can appeal to the independent voter."

Confidence Expressed

More scientists, educators, lawmakers and average folk Tuesday were added to the Stevenson bandwagon.

Sen. Gene McCarthy of Minn. threw his support to Stevenson at a supper party for the governor's delegates in the Sheraton West Hotel. More than 100 delegates were among the crowd of 400 Stevenson advocates. McCarthy said, "Stevenson is the best man. I am sure we will go on and win the nomination and then the election." The senator lamented the fact "there is a constitutional limitation on the Presidency . . . We can only have him for eight years."

The co-discoverer of the hydrogen bomb and several of his colleagues at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory have announced their support for Stevenson. In a telegram to the New Mexico delegation, the scientists said: "We are for Adlai Stevenson for Democratic nominee for President of the U.S."

Stanislaw Ulam, of Hiroshima

(Continued on Page 2)

MARCHERS FOR STEVENSON ring the Sports Arena, scene of the Democratic Convention, in a half-mile-long parade. Last night was the second in a row for an impressive pro-Stevenson rally to be held by thousands of people. Pro-Stevenson rally held by thousands of people. Last night's demonstrators were estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 strong.

Cheers for Adlai Halt Convention

Adlai Stevenson was given a tumultuous, uncontrollable, roaring welcome to the Democratic convention hall last night, and Sen. Mike Monroney said the acclaim showed Stevenson will be nominated on the fourth or fifth ballot.

The hall exploded into an ear-splitting ovation when Stevenson entered at 6:06 p.m. There had been a tremendous demonstration outside the Arena, where Stevenson forces were massing, which he said he expected, but he said he had not expected anything like the reception he got inside the hall. "I was very very flattered and grateful," he said.

The steady roar was so loud even the gallery chant, "We want Stevenson," could barely be heard. Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, permanent chairman of the convention, repeatedly pounded his gavel on the rostrum, but even with the aid of the public address system, the sound came through only intermittently. Finally, in desperation, Collins yelled for Stevenson to be escorted to the podium.

The aisles were clogged, the galleries in bedlam. A ring was formed around the governor and with a great deal of pushing and tugging, he at last reached the center of the Arena, his clothing in disarray.

Standing before the microphones, Stevenson found that even he could not quiet the thundering welcome for a full two minutes.

As he left the rostrum the cry went up, "More. More." And then, "We want Stevenson. We want Stevenson."

Five minutes later he reached the Illinois delegation and took his seat. But the roar continued unabated.

After vainly trying to restore order for six more minutes, Collins at last was permitted to speak and he heard. But the aisles were still clogged and the mood of the convention had changed unalterably. Many Stevenson supporters wept. Delegates seemed dazed. The buzz of conversations taking place all over the Arena could have concerned but one thing: the historic Stevenson ovation.

The governor left the hall at 8:15 p.m. and was met by an enormous throng outside. Estimates run from 7,000 to 10,000. A path was cleared for him to the "White House Special '60", the 1956 double-decker bus used by the Stevenson adherents. He stood on top of the bus for several minutes before he was able to command quiet. "I'm so happy to be back here

(Continued on Page 2)

Steamroller Drive Stalls

The shift set in last night.

It had been developing the previous 24 hours, despite claims to the contrary by the front-running Kennedy camp.

Rep. Charles Brown, Sen. Stuart Symington's campaign manager, said the Kennedy campaign strength had crested and that he will "never again have so many" votes.

This was backed up by several earlier delegate desertions from the Kennedy steamroller and was emphasized by the tumultuous welcome given to Adlai Stevenson last night when he entered the Sports Arena convention hall site.

These important events highlighted the fast-moving day:

1. The California delegation, which had been claimed for a minimum of 50 votes by Kennedy officials, delivered only slightly more than half as many. His 30½ votes, as revealed by that state's caucus, was one less than the plurality of 31½ pledged to Stevenson.

2. The North and South Dakota delegations, among others, is reliably reported to be hopping off the one-hard-rolling bandwagon.

3. So impressive was the Stevenson convention demonstration that Presidential aspirant Lyndon Johnson said that "Kennedy lost 50 votes in the first few minutes of that demonstration," which lasted 25 minutes.

4. The big Pennsylvania delegation also showed signs of defecting from the Kennedy camp when Sen. Joseph S. Clark announced that "If Jack, for whom I voted, doesn't make

(Continued on Page 3)

TODAY'S ACTIVITIES

CAUCUSES

ALABAMA—1:30 p.m., Conference Rooms 5 and 6, Biltmore Hotel.
COLORADO—11:00 a.m., Chancellor Hotel.
GEORGIA—11:00 a.m., Conference Room 8, Biltmore Hotel.
INDIANA—9:00 a.m., Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel.
IOWA—1:00 p.m., Statler-Hilton Hotel.
KANSAS—10:00 a.m., Alexandria Hotel.
KENTUCKY—9:00 a.m., Commodore Hotel.
MONTANA—Noon, Pine Room, Hollywood Plaza Hotel.
PENNSYLVANIA—After the first ballot.

SPECIAL EVENTS

9:30 to 12:30—Art exhibit at Los Angeles county museum (near Sports Arena in Exhibition Park). Special showing of Claude Monet exhibition and contemporary American art show.
11 a.m.—California delegation brunch.

Weather Forecast
FORECASTERS CONFUSED BY STRONG WINDS.

America Wants STEVENSON

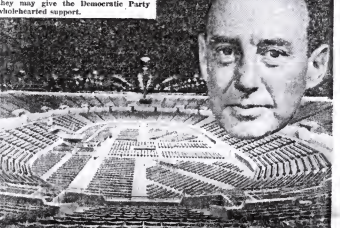
★ ★ ★ CONVENTION ISSUE ★ ★ ★

"I will serve my country and my party when called upon."
—Adlai Stevenson, June 13, 1960

Vol. 1, No. 3 — Published in Los Angeles, California, July 11, 1960 — 10c to Republicans

STEVENSON CALLS SELF CONVERTE CANDIDATE

GIANT IN OUR MIDST—The overwhelming image of Adlai Stevenson looms over the empty Los Angeles Sports Arena convention site like an unavoidable conscience. Millions of Americans are awaiting his nomination so that they may give the Democratic Party their wholehearted support.



"If They Want Me, I Will Lead Them"

Adlai E Stevenson said last night he has been converted into his supporters' candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Speaking on the nationwide television audience of CBS's "Face the Nation," the former Illinois governor said: "I think these supporters of mine have converted me into their candidate . . . If they want me to lead them, I shall lead them."

"It doesn't make any difference if I declare or not," Stevenson said, "they (his supporters) have declared me in."

Stevenson said he could not understand why anyone would think there is anything complicated about his position. "As announced in 1956 after the election," he said, "I felt it would be presumptious for me to aspire to a third nomination by my party. I have made it as clear as possible that I would not refuse to serve my party."

When asked if he didn't feel a personal responsibility to the millions of Americans supporting him, Stevenson answered, "I feel a profound sense of indebtedness and gratitude, and I feel very humble toward all of these people all over the country who have worked so hard with so little encouragement on my part, who are furthering this draft movement. Again, I wish to state I am deeply grateful in each and every one of them . . . This moves me very deeply."

The famous Stevenson humor came through several times during the interview. Did he agree with Sen. Johnson's view the party should nominate a candidate with a shot of grey in his hair? Stevenson quipped, "It is very difficult for a man in my position to talk about hair." Then he added, "More important are the health, heart, mind and character of the person to be nominated."

He was asked if he were stepping out of politics and assuming the role of an elder statesman like Bernard Baruch. His quick reply, "I am sure I could not afford to take up that role," filled the studio with laughter.

He was "flattered" by the reports he would be appointed Secretary of State under any new Democratic administration. "However," he added cryptically, "I think I have the patience to wait and see what happens."

The top issue facing the American people, Stevenson said, is our relations with the communists' world.

The interviewers, Arthur Sylvester, Newsrk News; William Downs, CBS; and Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News, warmed to the Stevenson charm and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the expert, facile manner in which he answered their questions.

All Rumors Should Be Analyzed

By HARRY LOUIS SELDEN

The frenzied crescendo of rumors circulating through the corridors of the Biltmore much more rapidly than a delegates, reporters or spectators can move, symptomizes the last stages of conventionitis. It also symptomizes the case of nerves besetting front-running candidates who have been trying to get up a good head of steam on their handwagons and are beginning to measure that the pistons are loose.

A rumor that Adlai Stevenson was going to place Senator John F. Kennedy's name in nomination was not only denied but ridiculed. This was followed by the obvious next question deriving from the first rumor: Would Governor Stevenson accept the vice-presidential nomination? Yet this on the titular head of the Democratic Party answered himself on a television interview: As a two-time candidate for the presidency, he did not think he should or would.

Newsmen Miss "If"

There followed a question-and-answer which fuel listening but slow-hearing newsmen lifted away from the preceding hypothesis — "If you do not get the nomination" — and spread over the wires and radio to leave an impression of retreat, "would you accept a Cabinet appointment?"

In the contest, there could be only one possible reply from the man who has repeatedly said that he places the national good above personal benefit: Yes, if he agrees with the policies of the President who offers it. A hypothetical question and a consistent answer which did not detract one whit from Adlai Stevenson's earlier state-

(Continued on Page 3)

Eleanor Tells Adlai Fans Do Your Best

"When you believe in something and do your best, your hard work will usually bring good results."

This typically sound advice from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was given an the run yesterday to her more than 200 friends and fellow Stevensonrooters who attended her arrival at Los Angeles International Airport. Her plane was late and she could not stop for a long interview, but she hastened to give the group her warmest congratulations for its unmalitious welcome of the previous day when Adlai Stevenson arrived.

Mrs. Roosevelt is not and has never been an official delegate to the convention.

The excited group of airport well-wishers included a large number of "Students For Stevenson" who had arrived singing gaily, aboard the "'60 White House Special" double-decker bus which is becoming a common sight on the streets of Los Angeles. The bus, brilliantly decorated with Stevenson banners and bunting, and the students who ride it to rallies and demonstrations are always coming up with bright new ideas.

Yesterday they had a new chant: "America's Favorite Son — Stevenson." Their newest decorated sign, which should win over the toughest delegate, said: "Doesn't Your Heart Say Stevenson?"

TODAY'S ACTIVITIES

CAUCUSES

ARIZONA—11 a.m., Mayan Hotel.

ARKANSAS—11 a.m., Statler-Hilton Hotel.

COLORADO — 12 noon, Chancellor Hotel.

FLORIDA—10 a.m., Conference Room 1, Biltmore Hotel

IDAHO — 1:30 p.m., New Clark Hotel.

IOWA—10 a.m., Statler-Hilton Hotel.

LOUISIANA — 8:30 a.m., Beverly-Wilson Hotel, Stashope Dining Room.

MISSISSIPPI — 10:30 a.m., Blair House.

MASSACHUSETTS—10a.m., Statler-Hilton Hotel.

NEW MEXICO—9 a.m., Alexandria Hotel.

NEW YORK—11 a.m., Ambassador Hotel.

NORTH CAROLINA — 11 a.m., location undecided.

NORTH DAKOTA — breakfast, St. Paul Hotel.

OHIO—9 a.m., Figueroa Hotel.

OREGON—12 noon, Mayfair Hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA — 9 a.m., Huntington - Sheraton Hotel, Pasadena.

SOUTH CAROLINA—10:30 a.m., Gates Hotel.

SOUTH DAKOTA—10 a.m., Conference Room 6, Biltmore Hotel.

VIRGINIA—2 p.m., Mayfair Hotel.

WEST VIRGINIA — 2 p.m., location undecided.

WASHINGTON — 9 a.m., Mayfair Hotel.

WISCONSIN—9 a.m., Alexandria Hotel.

SPECIAL EVENTS

9:30 A.M.—Breakfast sponsored by New York State Chairman Pendergast and Carmine DeSapio, Ambassador Hotel.

11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.—California delegation brunch that the held daily except Tuesday, Hollywood room, Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel.

12 NOON — Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; hosts: Senator Mike Monroney and Mrs. Albert Lasker, Romanoff's.

9 P.M.—Cocktail and supper party in honor of David MacDonald of the Steelworkers sponsored by Ronald Reagan.

9:30 P.M. TO 2 A.M.—Dinner dance at Ambassador Hotel sponsored by the host committee.

All convention delegates and visitors are invited to contribute information for this column. Call MAdison 5-5081 Ext. 20, 87 or 88 or drop in at our office, second floor, Stevenson Headquarters, 536 South Hill street.

Naughty, Naughty!

The Stevenson worker who saw James Roosevelt in town wearing a Kennedy button couldn't resist going up to him to waggle a finger and say, "I'm going to tell your mother on you!"

Roll Call

The Newspaper of Capitol Hill

July

Conventions Issue

America Needs

ADLAI STEVENSON

If you agree, support the growing demand to make him

PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES

Only a month from now, delegates to the Democratic National Convention will convene in Los Angeles to choose their candidate for President.

The events of the past few weeks have suddenly placed an urgent new importance on their choice.

The Democratic Party is fortunate in having a number of outstanding men from which to choose.

But at a time when the whole free world is groping for leadership—leadership which only America can provide—we cannot afford to settle for anything less than the very best man we have.

This last week more and more people have recognized that the best man we have is Adlai Stevenson.

Like Roosevelt . . . Churchill . . . De Gaulle . . . he has won world-wide respect for his eloquence and vision.

But the job of President calls for much more than that. It calls for a lifetime of important and varied experience in preparation for the job. Who can match Adlai Stevenson in this respect?

As personal aide to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox during World War II, he traveled some 200,000 miles with and for Colonel Knox, inspecting our installations. He gained a reputation as a government trouble shooter.

President Roosevelt singled him out to go to Italy and make a study of how the Italian economy could be put back on its feet as the Allied armies moved up the peninsula. His report became a model for plans developed for other liberated countries.

He served as Chief of the American delegation to the Preparatory Commission which paved the way for the first meeting of the U. N. General Assembly in London. Firmly, yet patiently, he sought areas of agreement with the representatives of other nations, including Andrei Gromyko, his opposite number on the Russian delegation.

"You never saw anyone handle the Russians the way he did," said one admiring observer.

Thanks in large part to his outstanding work, the opening sessions of the General Assembly were remarkably smooth and harmonious. "Adlai Stevenson is the hero of the occasion," wrote a reporter.

After the war, he was asked to run as Governor of Illinois, and achieved an upset victory. He became one of that State's greatest governors. He made brilliant appointments. He took the State police out of politics. He integrated the National Guard. He skillfully piloted two-thirds of his first legislative program through a stubborn Republican legislature. He turned the State's mental hospitals, prisons, and other institutions from some of the worst in the country into some of the best.

You know the rest. How he was drafted to run for President, and polled more votes than any other Democratic candidate in history with the exception of FDR in 1936. How he traveled about the world, studying local problems, conferring with heads of state—acclaimed everywhere he went. How, as poll after poll shows, he has retained his remarkable hold on the imagination of the American public.

Governor Stevenson has said he is not a candidate for the 1960 presidential nomination. He has stepped aside to let other potential candidates have their chance. This statement is being published without his knowledge or sanction. But he has stated clearly on many recent occasions: He will serve heart and soul in any capacity America asks of him. He is available.

And he can win. Louis Bean—the expert who predicted President Truman's surprise victory in 1948—recently made a nationwide survey. His poll revealed that Stevenson could defeat Nixon by 54% to 46%. This survey was made before the current crisis, which has boomed Stevenson's popularity even more.

If you agree that we can and MUST have Adlai Stevenson at the helm of America's ship of state, please add your name to that of thousands of others who are demanding his nomination. And give what you can, whether it's one dollar or a hundred, to help us carry this same message to millions of other readers across the country. Hurry—we can't afford to lose a single day.

CALIFORNIANS FOR STEVENSON

341 Market Street, Suite 206, San Francisco YU 1-1447

Make your voice heard. Help us draft

CALIFORNIANS FOR STEVENSON
341 Market Street, Suite 206

Orlando Sentinel
Florida Magazine
Registered U. S. Patent Office
Sunday, July 10, 1960

#196

Florida's Convention Delegates

Pages 8-9-10

The U.S. Can Use Former Presidents

Quintuplets Are Best For Millionaires

x JK-51
1960

COMPLETE TV LOG INSIDE

Man of the Week

Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins

Pages 6-7

#197

Presidential Hopeful Kennedy

P. L. PRATTIS
reduction in whole or in part expressly forbidden without permission.)

I behavior do not mischievously, cunningly, or properly, intervene, I can tell you of the United States . . . ABOUT YOU!

Stuart Symington, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, all Democrats, and to Vice President-elect Richard Nixon, Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson or Ches-

e of one of the Senate's busiest men, John Fitzgerald Kennedy of Massachusetts and beauty to the Senator's outer offices and charm you away from the Senator

ESTER BOWLES
. . . a key supporter

Executive branch of the Government and the President himself must take leadership in this area and moral leadership to the cause of equality."

"Although Negroes hewed the wood and drew the water" in the building of our nation, Senator, they are still at the bottom of the economic ladder because of employment discrimination and the closed door to capital. Would you continue the present Government Contracts Committee designed to require fair employment by firms having Federal contracts, and the special committee of the President designed to insure fair employment in the Federal service? Do you think the work of these committees can be made more effective? How,

■

SENATOR KENNEDY responded:

"The Presidential committee to secure equal job opportunity in the Federal service and in connection with Government contracts should be continued—and made more effective.

"On the floor of Congress and in committee I have voted it separate funds for a strong Federal Fair Employment Practices Bill.

"In the Senate I have supported the efforts to create a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts and make it a permanent part of our Government. That should be done. With active Presidential leadership and new direction, this agency would be a real force in opening millions of jobs on a nondiscriminatory basis. The new Democratic administration must give this leadership and direction."

Of course, most employment discrimination against the Negro is not practiced by firms having Government contracts or in the Federal service. There is vast discrimination outside these areas. Can Government do anything about this discrimination, Senator Kennedy was asked.

"Would you suggest additional means of improving the Negro's economic position by giving him the same chance at a job he is qualified for that a white American has?"

The Senator replied:

"Equal opportunity in employment is essential for a country dedicated to human dignity. The Civil Rights commission has now begun to study further measures to secure this right. The commission's recommendations in this field must be given great consideration and high priority. The various state and city commissions on fair employment practices have shown the way to make progress on this problem—by using methods of mediation, conciliation and persuasion, backed by the law's clear standards. Further progress in all parts of the country is urgently required. We must utilize all of our human resources if our nation is to grow and prosper. This means that the opportunity for each person to develop to his full capacity must be available."

Senator, I began, "there are many of us who feel that equality in the armed services has had a somewhat beneficial effect in civilian life because young men have come to know one another whom segregation might have made strangers. Would you continue the policy of equality in the armed services?"

"Certainly, certainly," he responded, with a trace of annoyance on his brow. I don't mind answering the question.

for in the voting rights section of the Civil Rights bill. They started voting in due to intimidation and economic reprisals. Do you know of anything that can be done to protect the life, property and family of the Negro in rural sections of the South who tries to vote? Do you think this is a matter which requires study?

The Senator replied:

"I agree that the voting referee provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1960—the administration's substitute for the stronger registrar plan recommended by the Civil Rights Commission—left of procedural difficulties and delays. I voted for the stronger alternative—for the registrar plan and for a combination of plans which would give the advantages of both. These would have provided an effective mechanism to protect voting rights. But only a very small band of Republicans joined us in supporting a stronger bill.

"Now the task for the next administration is to use all its powers under both the 1957 and the 1960 Acts to end all continuing denials of the right to vote by reason of race. The Executive branch of the Federal Government—the Department of Justice—and above all the President of the United States must encourage all qualified citizens to vote and protect those who do so. No democracy can truly represent its citizens and all of them are guaranteed the right to vote without fear of reprisals or threats . . . and I might add that this problem, one of the greatest by our national life, deserves very high priority. . . . the kind of priority which this administration has given to inflation and the budget."

■

THE SENATOR had mentioned the Civil Rights Commission several times. He was then asked: "Would you continue the Civil Rights Commission and try to induce the Congress to set it up on a permanent basis?"

The Senator replied:

"So long as equal opportunity is not everywhere a living reality in America, so long as we have not made good all the guarantees of the Constitution, there needs to be an agency of the Federal Government studying and working on this problem in all its aspects. Therefore, the work of the Civil Rights Commission could not possibly be finished by September, 1961. The commission or some equivalent or better agency should be established on a long term basis and the President must give his full support to its recommendations.

Senator Kennedy was then asked:

"Do you believe that Negroes are inherently inferior to whites in any way?"

His answer, showing the first trace of emotion, was:

"No. My deepest faith is that every human being—he is a living soul. God, like one Constitution, is color blind. What we must do is live up to this common trust of our Constitution is to end the conditions of inequality which hold back or destroy the potentialities of many Americans. No one racial group has a monopoly of virtue or talent. With equal opportunity achieved, the differences among men will be measured, as they should be, on the basis of merit and not of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Of course, Negroes are interested in foreign affairs, in inflation, in defense, in the farm problem, and all other domestic issues. But does a candidate's position on these, and other issues necessarily give Negroes a reason to vote for him. The next question was asked:

■

"WHY DO YOU think Negroes should vote for you? What has been done for Negroes in Massachusetts?

He was asked: **"Negro American citizens should vote for me—or not vote for me—on the same basis as other citizens. My program for American action in promoting human rights, economic welfare and world peace is before the people.**

"My answers to the questions outline part of what I think must be done by the next administration. My record in the House and the Senate also shows where I stand. Over the years I have given my full support to strong civil rights legislation . . . including the proposal to give the Attorney General power to bring civil rights suits in areas other than voting rights.

"I am proud that Massachusetts has been a leader in state civil rights legislation under a Democratic administration. It led the way in enacting a law against discrimination in housing that covers private housing and mortgages as well as publicly assisted housing. The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, with the support of the Attorney General, also is operating effectively against discrimination in employment and education."

■

ARE AMERICAN Negroes interested in the surge toward

Senator Kennedy and one of his aides, Mrs. Virginia Battles, discuss office business as they ride on the Senate Office Building subway en route to an appointment.

unwillingness to accept the conditions that faced their parents. I agree with Governor Collins that it is wrong to serve a customer in one section of a store open to the public and deny him service in another. The winds of change are blowing, as Prime Minister Macmillan told the Parliament of the Union of South Africa—and not only in Africa, but here. We must keep pace with the change—and fulfill the promise of the Constitution."

It is commendable when a candidate clings to high principles. But how well does candidate Kennedy know the people whose cause he is willing to espouse in the middle of a campaign?

■

THE SENATOR WAS ASKED: "What Negroes whom you respect do you have as friends or civic associates?" The question is somewhat difficult for a politician. The Senator may have very staunch Negro friends in Massachusetts who are also staunch Republicans. He may have Negro friends who would resent their names being used in a political interview. Thus a candidate must be careful about naming his "friends" if he has not consulted them and they do not know their names might be used. His answer may not reflect the full range of his friendships and associations. Said Senator Kennedy:

"Many of the Negro leaders of New England and elsewhere I know and respect. I value my association with Herbert Tucker, a distinguished attorney of Boston, and with Mrs. Ruth Batson, both of whom are officers of the NAACP.

"I know and admired Dr. Silas Taylor, better known to his friends as "Shag" Taylor. . . . his unlimited death was a loss to all of us. I know and I admire his brother, Malcolm Taylor, who will be a Massachusetts delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Also, among those whom I know and respect are Elwood McKenny, executive secretary to the Governor's Council; Frank Morris, active executive secretary of our State Housing Board, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Philip Snowden.

"I was the first member of Congress from New England to employ a Negro on my staff, Mrs. Virginia T. Battle. She is still working with me as a friend and associate. In the primaries, I had the help of Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, a prominent Washington attorney. And there are a number of others, in public and private life, whose association and advice I value and who might rightly question the propriety of my listing their names in print."

"Do you favor 'home rule' for the District of Columbia?"

The answer, "Yes. I have testified in favor of home rule every time it was the subject of Senate hearings and I have supported and voted for it every time it reached the Senate floor."

Why, why? Negroes have been asking themselves has Senator Kennedy seemed to have received so many pats on the back from Deep South Southerners? If they like him, they must know something we don't know.

I wanted to know, too. If such Southerners as Griffin

MARJORIE LAWSON
. . . give Kennedy advice

JK2313
1960

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Organized 1890

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

VOL. LXX., No. 16 | NEW YORK, N.Y., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1960 | PRICE FIVE CENTS. Two dollars a year

CALIFORNIA 11

You can do your part in helping to nominate Adlai Stevenson! Send your telegram to the Southern California Delegation at the Knickerbocker Hotel urging support of Stevenson.

Capitalist Carousel

Business Week, May 28, reports a new advance in automation that may have the most far-reaching and painful consequences for workers whose dexterous hand operations are regarded as too complicated ever to be mechanized. It is called the TransfeRobot and "it takes parts, as the loom takes thread, and puts them together methodically and repetitively into sub-assemblies or finished products, just as the loom interweaves its threads into a pattern of cloth." Moreover, the TransfeRobot is versatile. "It can switch in a few hours from making doorbells to assembling toys, just as a loom can be switched from gray cloth to a heavy twill without expensive changes." "Like the loom, too," *Business Week* continues, "the TransfeRobot would be used in large numbers, replacing assembly workers almost one for one."

•

The probability that TransfeRobot will be perfected is heightened by the fact that its manufacturer is a division of U.S. Industries, Inc., one of the nation's big corporate empires. It will "almost certainly be a mass-produced piece of capital equipment like the loom." In a few hours' time the device can be programmed "to do just about any job involving up to 15 complete cycles of its mechanical class." It can make an infinite variety of motions of an infinite variety of lengths. Moreover, since no special skill is required to program a job it may be done by a shop foreman.

•

As Business Week explains the process: There are 15 rows of switches, each row representing a sequence of movements. For example, one row of switches can direct the arm to swing right, extend, lower, grab, and raise.

Protest the TV-Radio Blackout!

As this is written, the Democratic House and Senate leaders have just announced a Congressional recess until after the Democratic and Republican conventions. The announcement, said the June 30 N.Y. *Times*, was "rich in political overtones."

The Senate has already passed (June 27) a resolution to suspend the "equal time" provisions of the Federal Communications Act for the Presidential campaign, the intended effect being to ban the SLP's Presidential candidates from TV and the radio—and to give the Republican and Democratic candidates a TV-radio monopoly.

The House hadn't acted when the recess announcement was made. It is possible that it may not act until the reconvening of Congress. But, whether it has acted or not by the time you read this, a letter to your Congressman and two Senators may help to preserve what we have of free speech on the air. Ask your Congressman to vote against suspending the equal time provisions of the Federal Communications Act, and to move to rescind the House action if the House has already passed the resolution. Also write to your two Senators and ask them to move to rescind the Senate's action.

Letters to the politicians do get some attention. For example, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate included in its printed report of its hearings the letters of protest sent by WEEKLY PEOPLE readers William C.B. Payne Mrs. Wm. E Campbell, Jennie B. Sneider, Mitchell Gardner, Genevieve Gunderson, John M. Morris, George Magdich and Clara Hayes. More letters from our readers may possibly induce some of the politicians to realize that in banning the SLP from free TV and radio speech they are assaulting political democracy. It's worth a try! Try it!

GOP Tells Truth About Democrats!

The Republican National Committee is obviously a professionally biased group in its relations with the Democratic party. Nevertheless, just as the devil is said to be able to cite scripture, so the Republican National Committee is able to tell the truth about the Democrats, on occasion.

Thus, the June 25 Republican release on the key candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination was, in the main, truthful.

The Democratic national convention, said the Republican release (dispatched by the Associated Press), will earn the nickname, "millionaires' picker," for, "in just about every position, there will be a millionaire." Listing the key Democratic hopefuls, the Republican release said:

> "Senator Kennedy is the heir-apparent of the greatest U.S. capitalist family is bidding for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and, among other things, when the Republican President of the United States spends his playtime and entertainment hours almost exclusively in the company of capitalists.
>
> It could, of course, be argued that the Republican National Committee feels virtuously "proletarian" because its expected heir to the Presidency, Richard M. Nixon, is not known to be a millionaire capitalist yet and is supposed to be, as he probably is, just a politician "on the make." But, if Nixon has no more than his pay ($25,000 a year, plus $10,000 for expenses) and the remnants of his old subsidy from a clique of California capitalists, he is was spent to win a primary in West Virginia, according to the public record. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands more was spent in the other primaries contested by Mr. Kennedy. An example of what the Kennedy money can do was

Rep.-Dem. Nominees: Does It Really Make A Difference Who?

Once more, at the Democratic national convention that opens on July 11, and at the Republican national convention that opens on July 25, the American people will be presented with Presidential candidates whose nomination will be the work of professional politicians in the service of capitalism. The American people will not have anything to do with picking the candidates, despite the primary-election farces in various states. Yet their enthusiasm will be whipped up (possibly as many as 60 per cent of the eligible voters may bother to vote) as though the identity of the winner would mean the difference between prosperity and depression, and war and peace.

Capitalists Satisfied With "Tricky Dicky"

Despite Governor Nelson Rockefeller's money and efforts, the Republican nomination is apparently securely wrapped up for Richard M. Nixon. Rockefeller's candidacy would be preferred by the dominant Eastern capitalists who put Eisenhower in the White House; but as the steamroller drive to nominate Eisenhower in 1952 involved the side-tracking of Robert A. Taft, and as the Middle Western and other Republican capitalist forces behind Taft resented the imposition of Eisenhower and now feel entitled to their own candidate, it seems that the dominant capitalists are prepared to go along with the rest of the Republican capitalists. In any event, they have at least eight years' experience with Nixon's adaptability and every confidence that, even if his prestige is low and his character impugned,

Accidental-War Threat Added to Deliberate-War Threat

An Ohio State University group studying the problems of "national security," the New York "Times" reported July 4, has concluded that there is "a significant chance that a major accidental war may occur at some time in the 1960's." It also concluded that even if there was no war there was one chance in a hundred that there would be an accidental discharge of a nuclear weapon in the United States during the next decade.

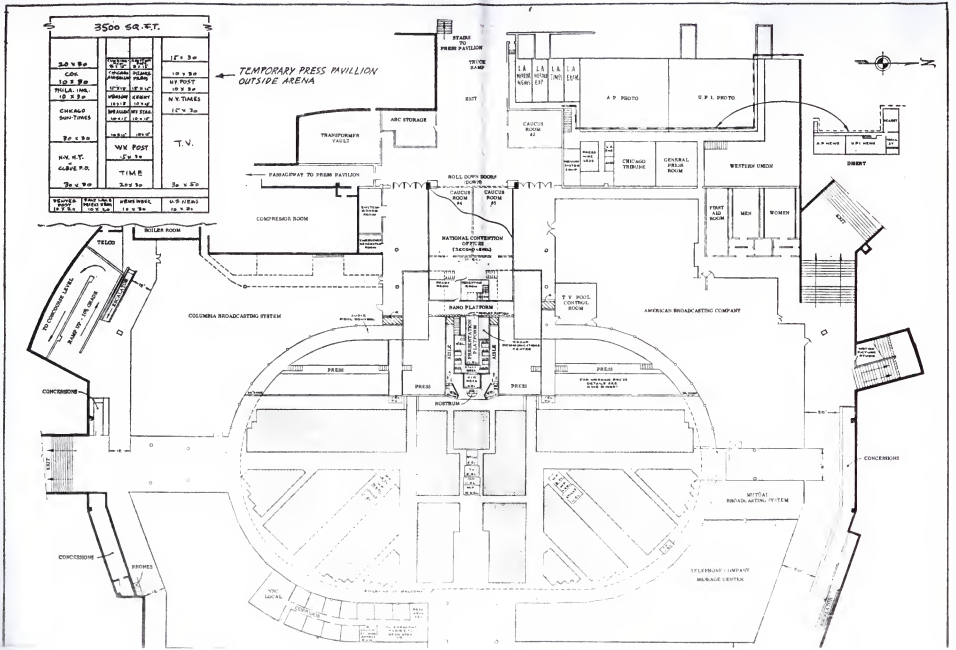
The following possibilities under which an "unintentional war" might be touched off were explored in the study.

"Defense systems accidents, such as radar signals, accidental nuclear explosions, misunderstood or uncommunicated military orders, or faulty intelligence warning leading to pre emptive [see our last issue] attack. Human aberrations, such as the aberrant bomber or missile commander, willfully irresponsible or deranged leadership or possible forms of sabotage by friendly nations. Unauthorized spread of limited wars. Catalytic war, involving a plot by one or more nations [say, for example, the ousted rulers of China now in Taiwan, or Formosa], perhaps with nuclear weapons, to precipitate a war between other nations, each of which might have poised retaliatory forces. Diplomatic and military miscalculations, such as mistakes in so-called brinkmanship or failure to foresee the consequences of military actions."

These war possibilities, we must emphasize once more, are "unintentional" ones with respect to the losses between U.S. capitalism and Russian State despotism. Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower keep repeating that war is "unthinkable," but their systems depend upon the constant threat of war. To get rid of that constant threat, which is both deliberate and accidental, we must build a system based upon peace; that is, we must build genuine socialism, which is as different from capitalism as it is from Russian State despotism.

cratic Presidential nomination, with the exceptions of Senators Lyndon Johnson (who has oil money behind him), Adlai Stevenson (a capitalist) and Stuart Symington (who is a retired capitalist). Didn't have enough money of their own

#199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GLOBE P.O.
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STAIRS TO PRESS PAVILION
TRUCK RAMP
EXIT
ABC STORAGE
TRANSFORMER VAULT
PASSAGEWAY TO PRESS PAVILION
COMPRESSOR ROOM
BOILER ROOM
TELCO
CONCESSIONS
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
ROLL DOWN DOORS DURING
CAUCUS ROOM #2
CAUCUS ROOM #3
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T.V. BOOT CONTROL ROOM
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
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L.A. NEWS EXT.
L.A. NEWS EXT.
L.A. EXTRA
A.P. PHOTO
U.P.I. PHOTO
CAUCUS ROOM #2
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
GENERAL PRESS ROOM
WESTERN UNION
FIRST AID ROOM
MEN
WOMEN
EXIT
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CONCESSIONS
MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM
TELEPHONE COMPANY MESSAGE CENTER
PHONES